THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,824—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912 14th Dec.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...
1913 4th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	......	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	......	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	......	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Bregenz	3905	A de Petris	16th Jan. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Feb. ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar. ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	...	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
To London via Trieste	,, 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back.	,, 903 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
To London via Trieste	,, 419 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.	,, 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back	,, 675
To London via Trieste	,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.	,, 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	12th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Friday 13th Dec.	‡ 1 p.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 16th Dec.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 19th Dec.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 19th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana" 2,998 tons, on Wednesday, 25th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons on or about 12th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
12th December, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 ,,
*City of Marseilles	8800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	......	18 ,,
City of Athens	5591	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4682	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	......	23 ,,
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 ,,
City of York	7810	......	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	.57	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkew
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

and where to buy them at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

MEMORY is the treasurer of the mind, it is also the instigator which prompts us to send greetings, gifts and good wishes for the enjoyment of a Happy Christmas and for health and prosperity with the New Year for years to come. Christmas means good-will which we extend to our friends far and near; Christmas means charity which inclines mankind to think favourably of their fellowmen and to do them good; it also means generosity to the poor. Apart from Christmas being made, the special season and the occasion for indulgence in the dispensation of charity, it is also the special season of joy, because we are in turn remembered by others. Such remembrances are evidenced by the beautiful Christmas cards (the selection of which costs no little time and thought) that carry messages of love, peace, and good-will. There are many, however, whose outpourings of good feeling require special expression in the more substantial forms of gifts. Individual taste must be met if a present is to find proper appreciation, and if readers of this advertisement will do us the honour and would kindly extend to us their good-will and inspect the originals of some of the gifts enumerated below, we think they will have no difficulty in finding that which will bespeak the warmest wishes of their hearts to the recipients.

GIFTS FOR LADIES.

Necklets, earrings, brooches, pendants, rings, bracelets, watches, lockets, toilet sets, chatelaines, scent bottles, card cases, vanity boxes, manicure sets and a thousand other knick-knacks.

GIFTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Vest buttons, links, tie pins, cigarette cases, cigarette holders, tobacco boxes, tobacco pipes, match boxes, wrist watches, pencils, cigar piercers, signet rings, card cases, sovereign purses, fountain pens, flasks, military brushes, cigar boxes, Goerz vest pocket cameras, and binoculars.

GIFTS FOR CHILDREN.

Watches, brooches, bangles, prayer and hymn books, rattles, mugs, fork spoon and ring in case, fruit knives and saving banks, etc.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT. Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,,	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,,	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—11, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Baku
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORYNE.

A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.

An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.

An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.

(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.

A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.

A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.

A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.

An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.

(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
,, ,, ,,	18 to 25 lbs.	,, 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		,, 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	,, 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins. FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

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INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five year ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for 3½ Crores of	Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	... 16 Lakhs	,,
Annual Income	... 2½ Crores	,,
Assets	... 16 ,,	,,
Total Payments under Policies	42 ,,	,,
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	... 66 Lakhs	,,

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ALL POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by the Undersigned to Mr. WALTER HAMANN, have been REVOKED as from the 1st instant.

LOUIS DREYFUS & CO.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882,

AND

In the matter of the AKOLA and MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for confirming Special Resolutions reducing the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 7,50,000 to Rs. 1,45,700, and deleting Clause VI of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, regarding the commission payable to the Agents of the Company was, on the 10th day of December, 1912, presented to the Honourable Justice Sir Dinshaw Dhunjibhoy Davar, in Chambers, and is now pending and is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers, on the 11th day of January, 1913.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1912.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Company.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS, under the Electrical Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay:—

Electrician for Ahmedabad...Salary Rs. 70 per mensem.
Driver for Ahmedabad.........Salary Rs. 40 per mensem.
Driver for Aden ....Salary Rs. 50 per mensem.

The appointments will be on the temporary establishment Public Works Department.

Applications should state age and experience, and should be accompanied with copies of testimonials.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department,
Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES TO THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (B.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1913, for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES and MEDICAL APPLIANCES, etc., to the different Municipal Departments from 1st March, 1913, to 28th February, 1914.

2. Forms of contract, etc., can be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required in connection with the contract.

3. Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,300 (One thousand and three hundred) to be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality, in cash or Public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a further sum of Rs. 1,300 (One thousand and three hundred) as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract.

5. All locally manufactured drugs such as Liquors, Liniments, Extracts, Tinctures, etc., etc., will not be accepted by the Municipality.

6. If necessary the contract will be divided into lots, and supplies for different items will be given to those quoting the lowest rates for those supplies.

7. Local Native Firms of Druggists and Chemists may also submit tenders.

8. All the charges in connection with the execution, etc., of the contract should be borne by the Contractors.

9. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality,
Bombay, 11th December, 1912.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second distribution of the assets of this Company at Rs. 25 per Share will be paid on and after the 12th December, 1912, to the Shareholders on their presenting their Share Certificates at No. 1 Forbes Street, Bombay, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all days except SATURDAYS and BANK HOLIDAYS.

H. R. GREAVES,
SORABJEE E. WARDEN,
Joint Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1912.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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EMPRESS PALE
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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA."
CONTINUED SUCCESS
WILLISON'S CIRCUS.
EVERY EVENING, at 9 P. M.
MATINEES,
SATURDAY, SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY,
4 P. M.
AN ALL STAR
CONGRESS OF CELEBRITES
called from the
WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS.
POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.
MAIDANIA.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE GREED FOR GOLD,
OR
A BIG BANK FAILURE
with its attendant wild scenes
ON
THE PARIS BOURSE
followed by a run on the Bank.

First Show Commences at 6-30 p.m. daily.

MAIDANIA.

-:o:-

SKATING RINK AND TRACK

OPEN WEEK DAYS, 8 TO 10 A.M.,
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A delightful Morning exercise

GRILL
and
LADIES' TEA GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT and NIGHTLY
THE MIRTH MAKERS.
HIGH CLASS VANDEVILLE ARTISTES
at 6-45 to 7-45, and 9-45 to 10-45.

ADMISSION As. 8.

During the engagement of this Company, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play during dinner 8 to 9-30 and from 10-45 to 12-0.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

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9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co.
KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

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BLACKMAIL,
THE ADVENTURES OF THE QUEEN OF THE GOLDEN GANG

A Splendid Sensational Story Full of Startling Incident, dealing with the Methods of a Ring of Blackmailers and their Final overthrow by a clever Detective.

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1.	CHICKEN...	(Comic)
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4.	THE FAN	(Coloured Phantasy)
5.	TWEEDULDUM'S RIDING BOOTS ...	(Screamingly funny)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p. m.

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CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.
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KNAKE
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etc., etc.

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PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by Experienced European Tuners
SECOND-HAND PIANOS a few good instruments in stock, guaranteed sound and reliable.

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DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
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Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES, (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Gold and Diamond and Pearl Jewellery.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 919 of 1911, (Mulibai vs. Hirabai), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th December, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), the following jewellery such as Diamond rings, Pearl and Ruby nosering, gold necklace of valundies, Pearl necklace of 5 strings, pearl Toranmals, pearl bangles, and Raifuls, seed pearl kaddas, Ivory chudies, and chudas, gold bangles, sanklas, kadas, gajras, mohanmalas, necklaces, long chains necklaces, Hirakanthies and Hirasanklies, toranhar watch guard, vanks, rings, earrings, lavangias tanmania, silver langars, athasias, kadas toerings, kandoras, bars, &c.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th December, 1912.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases
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MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL for Europeans only, situated in a finely wooded compound, it has westerly exposure Rooms are large with verandahs in front, cuisine excellent.

GRANDE HOTEL PORTUGUEZ.

EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR AND MANAGEMENT
The best in PANJIM.

Spacious airy Rooms and Bath Rooms near the Municipal Garden and Bandstands.

PRICES MODERATE—Rs. 3 per head.

Best Portuguese Wines and Provisions to be had in shops below. Tourists invited.

THE MANAGER,
J. B. FALCAO.

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WANTED

FOR the G. I. P. Railway School, at Bhusaval, a MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, on a maximum salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with full particulars of age, qualifications and copies of certificates to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

ASSISTANT MASTER
for
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

WANTED in January, 1913, a European or Anglo-Indian ASSISTANT MASTER, to take the class work of a Junior Form in La Martiniere College, Lucknow. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 p. m., to Rs. 150 p. m., with prospects of further promotion. A candidate under 30 years of age and qualified to teach Urdu will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications, experience, games, age, etc., to

THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

ST. GEO. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION,
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WANTED, as WARD SISTER, fully trained Nurse, European. Must have had experience in training Probationer Nurses. Salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 120 per mensem with board, Uniform, etc.

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TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALLA,
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TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Wharfedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
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IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
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1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER.
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

IN THE PRESS.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication this Month, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY. Among these will be found :—

The Fairy Queen's Quandary
By
G. R. Sims.

The Gift
By
Alice and Claude Askew.

Pilot Mathey's Christmas
By
Sir A. T. Quiller Couch.

Santa Claus by the Sea
By
Justice Huntly McCarthy.

The Ghost in the Snow
By
Katharine Tynan.

The Humours of Christmas
By
Barry Pain.

The Spirit King
By
Dorothea Deakin.

How Nell and Belle met the Santa Claus
By
Queenie Scott-Hopper

Roger Wagnall's Ghost
By
John H. Duos.

On New Year's Eve
By
Harold Bindloss.

Peggy Decides
By
Hough Wood.

Their Christmas Eve
By
H. C. S.

In addition the number will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS including :—

The Knight and the Lady
By
J. Dodworth.

The Apprentice
By
Norman Gale (illustrated, by Will Owen.)

The Imps' Christmas Party
By
A. E. Morton.

Dickory Dock
By
Hilda Cowham.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is, therefore, desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

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Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
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PETROL.
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Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 1-8		1-4
3 do. Rentes ...	90 1-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 3-4		1-2
do. do. Gov. Securities...	84	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 11-16	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence ...	29 1-2	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	64 1-8	unchgd	
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·23 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·43 1-2		1-2
do. New York...	4·84 1-2	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 3-4	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 5-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 7-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4	unchgd	

Bar Gold. ... 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian Buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady—Fair demand
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Demand fair
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,500 „
Imports ... 31,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·89+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.
6·72	6·70	6·68	6·67	6·65
+02	+02	+02	+03	+02

May.-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·64	6·62	6·59	6·49
+02	+01	+02	+01

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·38 May. 12·42.
New York official Noon call Jan. 12·38, May. 12·42.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·60, May. 12·70.

NEW YORK—

		Sales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	80,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	...	97,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		28,000
„ Exports to Continent		28,000
„ Spot Cotton	...	12·95+20

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·50+19
Futures—Month of May. 12·56+20
Advanced on expectations of a decrease in the movement and on firm southern spot market and improved demand.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 11-16+1-16
Futures month of Jan. ... 12·72+19
Futures month of May. ... 12·83+19
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Tone Dhoo ties and Shirtings—Quiet.—Prices firm.
Tone Cloths ... Prices firm.
Weft American "54" ... 12
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12
Twist "32" W T C... 10 5-8
Twist "32" B ... 11
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 9
Twist "36" W T C... 10 7-8
Twist "36" B ... 11 1-4
Twist "42" ... 12 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-4
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool... 6 3-8
Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal
Months ... Dec.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 32—1-2
Do. Months ... Jan.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 3-4—1-4
Do Months—Dec.-Jan—London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet
Australian Wheat.— ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 48+1
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 unchgd
Do. Months— ... March—May
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Firmer
Linseed Calcutta ... Not received
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 1-2+1-2
Do. Months— ... Dec-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-15-6 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers.—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 14 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... 4 8 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Done—Quiet

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 1-2—3-8
Copper Braziers ... £ 87 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 14 —Value

ARRIVALS:—
"Strathleven"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 11 1-4—3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Previous prices hardly maintained.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Nothing much doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5 3-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers
9 11 1-2—1-2d—May—Sellers.
Tone—Only moderate business.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 2 1-1—3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet—Slightly easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...13 1 1-2+1 1-2d—Value
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Firm.
Java Sugar—Firm but little doing—No change.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [11TH DEC., 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	38	41,996
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	38	47,211

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm and unchanged at 1-4 3-32 T. T., 1-4 1-8 on Demand and 1-4 3-8 for 3 month's sight Credits. Business, however, continues slack, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small while practically no 3 months' sight bills are offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T.T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-8d
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 1 4 3-8d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 11-32d, 15th Jan.
Do. do Francs ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...152 1-2
Shanghai ...212 3-4
Japan „ ...149 3-4
„ „ ...149 1-2 Jan-Feb

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 95 7-16 for cash and the Settlement and declined 1-16 during the early part of the day. Later on the market remained steady at the decline and a moderate business was done, there being buyers at the close at our quotations.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 95 6 0 Buyers
Settlement ... „ 95 6 0 do

BULLION:—

Yesterday the rate for ready bar silver in London was unchanged at 29 11 1-6, but for delivery in two months' the price advanced 1 1-6, to 29 1-2. New York was unchanged at 64 1-8. The local market opened steady and almost unchanged from yesterdays close. A small business has been done, and rates are slightly easier at the close to-day as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 73 12 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 73 15 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 74 4 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 83 2 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 83 6 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 83 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was a fairly sharp advance of 19 to 20 points in the American markets yesterday. Private telegrams state that the South is offering very little and that the feeling at home is bullish, though the market is awaiting the Bureau Report. The local market opened steadier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 316. During the early part of the day prices advanced Rs. 1, business in good Broach having been done at Rs. 317. At Colaba the market was quiet at the opening and business was done in fine Broach at Rs. 332 and in fine Khamgaon Akola at Rs. 316. At the close the market was steadier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 318.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate inquiry.

A line of 3,000 bales fine Khamgaon Akola, March delivery, is reported to have changed hands yesterday at Rs. 309, an export house being the seller.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 333-4 buyers Mar
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 318 „
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat „ 329-30 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... „ 327 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „ 321-2 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 317-18 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 303 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 294 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 284-5 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 286-7 Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 267 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 22,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·78	6·76	6·74
+06	+06	+06
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·73	6·71	6·71
+06	+06	+07
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept
6·69	6·66	6·55
+07	+07	+07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

Owing to better advices from home the market is steady with more enquiry.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 4 0 B.T.
December ... „ 8 12 6 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 9 2 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 7 11 0 B.T
Yellow „ „ ... „ 8 9 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firm.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 8 0
Mimbara ... „ 57 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 48 0 0
Red Khandwa ... „ 54 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 58 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... „ Rs. 13 0 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote:—
Jan.-Dec. Bold ... Rs. 45 8 0
Jan.-Dec. Small ... „ 44 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steadier.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 0 B. T
White Delhi May 1913... „ 5 7 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,732 1-2
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	96
Indian Specie	73

MILLS.

David	492 1-2
Kohinoor	795
Manockji Petit	3,080
New Great Eastern	265
Standard	1,880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	181
Bombay Flour	975
Bombay S. N. Pref	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,425
Treacher and Co	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	565

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	14,891	bales.
Wheat	18,148	cwts.
Linseed	1,220	„
Rapeseed	409	„
Gingellyseed	2,375	„
Poppyseed	17	„
Groundnuts...	6,606	„
Castorseed	5,598	„
Rice	62,837	„
Myrabollams.	1,242	„
Cottonseed	11,253	„
Mowraseed	906	„
Gram	12,205	„
Joowar	16,534	„
Maize	977	„
Barley	4,483	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 80,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 14,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... 32,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ...12·95+20
Future Cotton at New York—Jan...12·50+19
Future Cotton at New York—May...12·56+19
Tone Market at closing Spot—Firm—Futures—Firm.
General Tone Market opened:—
Steady and advanced on unfavourable cables, and bullish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 11-16+1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan. 12·72 }17
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. 12·83 }
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Firm

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... Steady
Total Day's Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... ... 1,500 do
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 5-16
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 7-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown... ... 10
Good Bhownuggur ... ... 5 15-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 9-16d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 5 11-16d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 13-16d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 6 3-8d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns 11 1-4
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 3-8
Weft 54 American... ... ... 12 1-2
Weft 80 Egyptian 17 1-2
Weft 32's 14 1-8
Twist 36 ... ... 10 3-4
Twist 42 ... ... 11 7-8
Twist American 60 ... ... 15 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 17
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns ... ... Firm
Tone of Coarse Yarns ... ... do
General Tone of Yarn Market ... do
Mid American at Liverpool... ... 6·99+3
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Dec.-Jan.	6·72+2
Jan.-Feb.	6·70+2
Feb.-Mar.	6·68+2
Mar.-Apl.	6·67+3
Apl.-May	6·65+2
May-June	6·64+2
June-July	6·62+1
July-Aug.	6·59+2
Aug.-Sept.	6·49+1

MANCHESTER, Dec. 10.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm
Fair enquiry for Prints.
Tendency is generally for higher prices.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)... Dec.-Jan.—Ldn.—46 —Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—48 9 „
Do. La Plata ...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 42 9 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market...With little doing.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Dec.—£25 5-0 „
do ...Feb.-Mar.—£24-15-0 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Poppyseed.Canal...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 69 6 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 51 3 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Dec.Jan.—Antwerp 53 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .. Dec.Jan.—Antwerp 48 9 „
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Dec.Jan.—Hull—£6 15 6— „
Do. Tone of Market at close ...Steady
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Dec.-Jan.—London 61 „
Wheat. Choice white Karachi... Dec.Jan.—London—38 6 „
Do. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)—Dec.-Jan.—London 38 3 „
Do. Club No.2 .. Dec.-Jan.—London 38 6 „
Do. Choice white Delhi...Dec.-Jan.—Nominal
Do. Tone of market at close ...Steady
Do. South Australian ...No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do
Do. Red Graded American per central Dec.— ... 7 3 1-2

LONDON, Dec. 10.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Dec.—9 6 —Sellers
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 8 1-4 —Sellers
German Beetroot closing tone of Market ... Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—12 6 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market ... Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India .. Dec.-Jan.—12 9 —Sellers
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
Mauritius Crystals... ... Dec—12 9 Sellers
„ Closing Tone of Market Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—14 —Sellers
„ Closing Tone of Market Steady

LONDON, DEC. 10.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Dec.—12 1 1-2—Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913. ... June-Dec.—10 9 —Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Dec.—12 3 —Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913...June-Dec.—10 10 1-2—Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.—13 4 1-2—Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913...June-Dec.—12—Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Dec.—13 6—Value
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi 1913—June-Dec.—12 1 1-2—Value
Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
Special Feature ... ... Moderate business.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	75	10	0
„ Best English Selected ...	82	0	0
„ Braziers...	87	0	0
„ Tone of Market	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter	24	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	229	0	0
Yellow Metal	7	3-8	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	12	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta ...	7	3	9
„ „ Rods „ ...	7	15	0
„ „ Hoops „ ...	8	11	3
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp	7	1	3
„ „ Plates „ ...	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 „ ...	6	5	0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland... ...	3	8	3
„ „ No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...	3	9	2
„ „ Gartsherrie	4	2	6
Lead Pig English...	18	12	6

Tone of Steel Market—Steady
Silver, Spot 29 11-16
„ 2 months hence ... 29 1-2
„ Tone of Market— ... Quiet
„ Special Feature— India buying.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 28 11-16
Silver 2 months 28 1-2
„ Closing Tone of Market— Quiet
„ Tendency, etc, of the Market—Rather unchanged. India buying.
Rentes 3 per cent ... ...£ 90 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...£ 75 1-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent ...£ 92 3-4
Sterling loan ... ... „
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...£ 79 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...£ 64
Bar Gold per oz ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady
Closing „ „ — Firm
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs ... ... 25·23 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks... ......
New York (Demand Bills) dols ... 4 84 1-2
Interest day to day loans ... 3 9-16
„ 7 days Market loans ... 4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 3-4
„ „ „ 6 „ „ 4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-4
„ „ 6 „ ... 5 1-4

LONDON, Dec. 10.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Quiet for fine qualities lower qualities—Firm.
Crossbreds fine—Steady, no liklihood lower prices.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Dec.-Jan.—4 8 —Sellers
General Tone of Market—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sale ...10,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... ... Steady

Futures.		Latest closing.	To-days, opening.
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·72	6·78
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·70	6·76
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·68	6·74
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·67	6·73
Apl.-May	...	6·65	6·71
May-June	...	6·64	6·70
June-July	...	6·62	6·68
July-Aug.	...	6·59	6·64
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·49	6·55

Nearest Values at 10 a. m.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

Nov. 1910	...	...Rs. 14,65,25,000
Do. 1911	...	...Rs. 15,56,40,000
Do. 1912	...	...Rs. 21,12,87,000

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—5 bales hides, N Kassom; 21 bales wool, G Gulabchund; 201 cwt gum, S Cooverji and Co; 310 cwt zinc dust, M Mathuradas; 125 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 135 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales cotton-waste, T Damji; 42 bales wool, M Balis; 28 bales wool, J Kaira; 23 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 40 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 26 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co; 51 cwt bees' wax, N Kassum; 99 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 2 bales curtains, King King and Co; 57 cwt mica, W H Brady and Co; 3 3-4 cwt mother of pearl shell, R Mahomed and Co; 81 cwt old rubber, A H A Shahiwalla; 70 bales hemp, F Koobchand.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—200 cwts gum and 62 cwt olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 990 cwts gingillyseed, J Fachiri; 496 cwt wheat J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Nordfarer s—5,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Avristan s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 6,003 cwts gingellyseed and 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegnas—2,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.;

FOR HULL.

King Bleddyn s 625 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—10 chests opium, G Gumanmula; 15 chests opium, S Khetsidas; 10 chests opium, S Bovrai; 20 chests opium, H Rampurtale; 5 chests opium, R Dungarsidas; 10 chests opium, H Newatia; 5 chests opium, S Khetsidas; 10 chests opium, J Mahomed; 5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, D Kandanmal; 85 cwts dry fruit, K Hasraj and Co.

Capri s—60 cwts kismis, V Velji and Co.

Kawachi Maru s—91 bales twist, The M B K.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—5 chests opium, P Chunilal; 5 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 5 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 10 chests opium, K Gopaldas; 390 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 42 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 60 chests opium, R Belchand; 15 chests opium, R M Mohenlal; 10 chests opium, G Gangadas; 10 chests opium, S Khetsidas; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy: 275 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Vorwaert s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

India s—1 cwt. ivory J. Tata.

Capri s—150 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co.

Kawachi Maru s—10 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Vorwaerts s—50 bales cotton. The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kawachi Maru s—12 cases condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR OSAK.

Capri s—200 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOPKINS—December 5, at the Brewery Rawalpindi the wife of H. H. Hopkins, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

General meeting of Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 5-45 p.m.
Willison's Circus, Maidania, 9 p.m.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

MAXIM.—"If thou art worn and hard beset
With troubles that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep;
Go to the woods and hills! no tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."—"Longfellow."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 3 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. to-morrow. As previously notified, these mails were seriously delayed on the Continent by a snowstorm.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer s.s "Egypt" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Myrella la Jolie	Berniaux
Overture	Cagliostro	Adam
a Gavotte..........	The Way to the Heart...	Lincke
b Dance	Moonlight	H Finck
Grand Selection..	Carmen	Bizet
Valse..........	My Queen	Coote
Selection	Gypsy Love	F Lehar
Two Step..........	Ma Lit'l Topsy	Myddleton

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russel's Infantry will play the following programmes of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster:—

FROM 8 TO 9-30 P.M.

March..........	Go Ahead	Oscarfetras
Overture..........	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Selection..........	Veronique	Massager
Valse	Santisge	Corbin
Intermezzo..........	Loin-du-Ball	Gillot
Two Step	... ...	......

FROM 10-45 TO 12 P.M.

March..........	Hunyadi Laszle..........	Erkel
Overture	Jubilee Celebration	Keler Bela
Selection	The Runaway Girl..........	Caryll and Monckton
Waltz..........	Zephyr Caressant	Meny
Intermezzo ...	Russo	Franke
Serenade	Sizilietta	Von Blon

FRENCH SALON.—The third lantern lecture, "How to become an aviator," will be delivered at the Salle Francaise by Professor P. L. Charlier at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

INJURED BY A TAXI-CAB.—While taxi-cab No. 2233 was being driven along Parel-road by one C. A. Thomas, yesterday, a Hindu named Pudia Puloo, aged 46, whilst trying to cross the road in front of it, ran into and sustained a fracture of his right leg and had two of his ribs broken. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—The adjourned inquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of a newly-born male child, whose body was found on the verandah of a Marwari's shop in a lane in Gujri Bazaar, Parel, on the 3rd instant, by a municipal sweeper was concluded yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, at the Morgue. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by suffocation, but in what circumstances there was no direct evidence to show.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s. "Kowachi Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 13th December 1912.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. "Capri," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. on Thursday, the 12th December 1912.—Mails for Ceylon and specially superscribed correspondence for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. "Vorwaerts," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th December 1912.

FIRE IN A MILL.—Shortly after 5 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the blow-rooms of the Coronation Mills at Haines-road, Mahaluxmi. The cause was friction in the machines. Before the outbreak could assume serious dimensions, all the fire-extinguishing appliances were brought into use, and the flames were kept under control. Within half an hour the fire was got under and municipal fire-engines from Haines-road, Chinchpoogly and Byculla that had promptly appeared on the scene, were not required. Cotton worth Rs. 4,000 is said to have been burnt.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL MISSION TO TURKEY.—The All-India Medical Mission, which has been organized for affording medical relief to the sufferers at the seat of war, arrived in Bombay by the Delhi express yesterday. They were received at the Victoria Terminus by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Khan Sahib Kazi Ali Mourghe and other leading Mahomedans, and were taken to Umerkhadi where they will stay till Sunday, the date of their sailing for Constantinople. The mission consists of twenty-two persons, of whom five are doctors, seventeen dressers and the rest male nurses and ambulance bearers.

LETTS'S DIARIES.—The edition of Letts's Diaries for 1913 is now out, and, beyond notifying the fact, there seems little to say regarding the merits of these publications that is not already well-known and appreciated. The printing and general get-up of the books is maintained at the high standard we are accustomed to expect from Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ld., the publishers; and the desk companion embodied in each, containing an almanack, postal and telegraphic information, tables, etc., is, as usual, admirably concise, while compiled with a view to utility anywhere. Three editions received from Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Co., Ld., the agents for India, are of special interest to dwellers in this country. Colonial and Indian Diary No. 35, is of a handy octavo size, and No. 33 somewhat larger, both with a week in an opening; No. 37 is a handy scribbling diary with a week to a page. The worry-saving device of interleaved blotting is continued, and an accident insurance coupon inserted in each copy.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

To-day the Mirth Makers, who have been attracting large audiences elsewhere, commence their season in "Maidania". The performance before dinner commences at 6-45, and that after dinner at 9-45. A stage has been erected in the Garden Restaurant, and during the Mirth Makers' stay the admission to this will be 8 as. The Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will now play during the dinner hours from 8 to 9-30, and after the performance from 10-45 to 12 o'clock. According to a long standing advertisement, the management of "Maidania" have now added to their grounds an attractively laid out Ladies' Tea Garden. This is opened daily at 4-30, tea parties being admitted free to the grounds up to 5-30. Those who have already patronised the tea grounds have expressed themselves very favourably on the arrangements, and it is felt that, if its existence were more generally known, further advantage of it would be taken by the public.

THE CHERNIAVSKYS.

It was eleven years ago, in Odessa, that Leo, Jan and Mischel Cherniavsky, the musical stars, who are shortly to visit Bombay, made their debut. A highly critical audience had assembled for the occasion, and the wonderful talent possessed by the young Russians created quite a furore. From that time their success as popular artists has been assured, and their fame has increased with such remarkable rapidity that their names are now household words throughout Europe, where they have appeared in all the great capitals. Royalty has been gracious where they are concerned, and various crowned heads, the Czar of Russia amongst them, follow their career with interest. After their flying tour through the East, they are to complete important engagements in Australia, and North and South America. Their Excellencies Sir G. S. and Lady Clarke have notified their intention of being present at the Cherniavsky concerts on December 26 and 28.

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. "Persia" Dec 13.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia" with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour tomorrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Archer, Capt F, Mrs and infant
Barber, Mr L
Booth, Miss M
Bradley, Mr F H and Mrs
Berg, Mr M
Courtney, Miss M
Carler, Mrs K E and infant
Cameron, Mrs J F
Carter, Miss M
Crosthwaite, Miss M
Coone, Mr B
Doig, Mr H
Doake, Mr R B
Daubeny, Miss C
Floyd, Mrs C J
Fildes, Mr C W and Mrs
Freeman, Miss G
Francis, Miss L
Graffey-Smith, Miss
Gawthorne, Mr W A and Mrs
Grant, Mr A G
Griffiths, Mr W T
Glasspole, Mr C H
Goldsworthy, Mr J
Gray, Mr S
Hatch, Miss S J
Hall, Revd J C and Mrs
Kendall, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
Keebler, Mr H W and Mrs

Kennedy, Mr F F
Lady Fletcher's infant, nurse and maid
Lindol, Miss
Langley, Miss M
Mrs Rickman's maid (Miss F Oliver)
(Miss S Priddle) nurse
McGill, Miss G
McLeish, Miss E
MacKenzie, Miss
Misken, Mr J
Mrs Sharp's maid (Miss Dunn)
Murray, Miss A C
Ogston, Mr A L
Oliver, Dr S
Porcher, Capt C
Pope, Miss K M
Price, Mr G W
Rhaman, Dr F
Row, Mr N
Steel, Mr J C
Shield, Mr C R
Scott, Capt A V Mrs
Storey, Mr J N
Smith, Mr K C
Towneud, Mr F O
Tee, Mr C C
Venning, Mr J M
Winch, Mrs H and infant
Wolten, Mr E H W
Wilmer, Mr D H
Young, Mrs H N

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Abbolt, Mr F
Ahmed, Mr S A
Anderson, Mr A G
Bellairs, Mr E G W Mrs
Bullen, Mr R H P Mrs
Biron, Mrs
Brassey, Majir E Mrs
Breul, Mr A
Berthelot, Mr M Mrs
Berthelot, Mr R Mrs
Bailey, Mrs T E
Banbury, Col J B
Cartwright, Mr S W
Chitterbuck, Mrs T M
Creet, Mr S T
Driscolly, Mr M J
Dawson, Mr G V
Dent, Miss
Dickenson, Mr G W Mrs
Evans, Mr S H
Ezra, Mr D Mrs Valet, maid
Fitzpatrick, Mr J J
Freer-Smith, Comdt Sir H Lady
Frisher, Mr T
Filton, Mr G F
Franstadt, Mrs Miss
Golderman, Mr H P
Galty, Mrs S
Graven, Miss M E Miss L
Gerard, Mr
Gabbs, Mrs R T
Glenck, Mr W
Gallatti, Mr S
Herbines, Mrs
Hurst, Mr G Mrs
Holgate, Mr J
Laidlaw, Lady Miss
Lawless. Hon Elizabeth
Lambrights, Miss
Macleod, Major E C Mrs

(Miss Homewood) Maid
Mahon, Maj-Gen R
Mors, Mr R H Hon Mrs maid
Marrin, Mrs H and infant
Mehta, Mr S P
Moon, Mr G
Martin, Miss
Maclear, Mr G D'O
Mackertich, Mr A
McCowan, Mr J
McChristeven's Nat servet
Nicholson, Mrs R B and infant
Oakes, Mr A W D
Outhwaite, Miss
Pagenstocher, Dr A H Mrs
Pearson, Mrs W M
Riddell, Mr W
Rigg, Mr H
Stericker, Mr W P
Scroggie, Mrs B
Sandiwich, Rt Hon Erl S
Sharp, Mr D J Mrs child and maid
Squire, Mr R H
Thompson, Mr S Mrs
Thomson, Mr W H
Thomaides, Mr P J
Trefusis, Miss
Taylor, Mr H C
Transenter, Mr L
Thomson, Mr A J
Vunhardt, Capt F G
Wiliams, Mr I and C
Wood, Mr J H
Whitelaw, Mrs and child
Yosland, Mr F
Yosland, Mr F

BRINDISI TO MARSEILLES.

Burney, Mr A R
Brodie, Mr J A
Cartledge, Mr A Mrs
Lutyens, Mr E L

Nicachi, Mr A S N
Papamoscoo, Mr M N
Wauchope, Capt A G

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Crete, Mr P H
Hasan, Mr Y

Schaper, Mr E Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

(Ada Brackby) nurse
Bowen, Mrs
Davidson, Mrs J
Eades, Mr G J
Fry, Mr E S

Hellicar, Miss J
Hollis, Mr L W Mrs
James, Major inft
Nicholson, Mr J G

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Broadway, Mr A Mrs
Boulton, Mr M M
Davidson, Mr R R Mrs
Elmore, Mr A W Mrs
Elsmie, Maj A M S
Gee, Mrs F W

Kitson, Lt R B
Lobintz, Mr F Mrs
Miles, Mrs
Miles, Miss
Macrae, Capt J C
Robinson, Mr A W

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Everything is so evenly raised with
"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
that it is cooked throughout.
That is why home-made cakes, pastry and rolls raised with Paisley Flour are so wholesome and digestible.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL
Regd Regd
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY. No. 2.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges prepaid to your Pot direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British made MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories half usual prices.
AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 328. LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 328." P. O. Box 249. Hornby Road, Bombay.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM
Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

FIVE GOOD POINTS

OUR WORLD RENOWNED KESHRANJAN IS FAMOUS FOR

1st—Excellence of quality.
2nd—Delicious and sweet fragrance.
3rd—Perfectly cooling virtues.
4th—Hair preserving property.
5th—Perfection on all points.

TRY ONLY—FOR ONCE AND BE CONVINCED.

Price of one Phial ... ... Rs. 1 0
Packing and Postage ... „ 0 5
Three Phials ... ... „ 2 8
Postage extra ... ... „ 0 11

PRAMEHABINDU.

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It speedily removes strangury, stones and other organic troubles of the Kidneys. It cures non-retention of urine and heals irritation, inflammation and ulceration of the urinary passage and all other diseases arising from indiscretion or excesses in either sex.

Price per bottle with a box of pills Rs. 1 8
Post free ... ... „ 1 15

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed The Medicinal Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared or kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest.

Illustrated catalogues, containing full accounts of diseases and medicines are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

FOR
Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle. Rs.	a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	14
„ Empress Sweet, vintage 1884	5	8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	11
Malvasia, White	2	15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
„ White do do	3	12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2	0
Port Wine, Red	2	0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	4
TABLE WINES		
Morea, Vin de table, Red...	1	10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1	13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2	0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2	15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2	0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5	8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	12
Malaga de l'Achais	1	12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4	8
„ 1895 (two crown)	5	8
„ 1890 (Princes)...	7	0
„ 1887 (Royal)	7	8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Naser 911 tons Captain J. H. March, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Macula 2nd December with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, 9th December with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Otto Swerdrup, 2291 tons, Captain H. Captain H. Mitchelson sailed on Wednesday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bankura 1904 tons, Captain T. Whitehead sailed on Wednesday for Busreh via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo, and Captain and Mrs. Galbraith Mr. Semple, Mr. Wilson Mr. Narzso and 65 deck passengers.

The B I S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons. Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passingers.

The Hansa Line steamer Ockenfels, 3,541 tons, Captain L. Knippe, will sail to-day for Calcutta &c. with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Kilkerran, 2412 tons, Captain D Wilson sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Shirby, 2192 tons' Captain R. R. Stone, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Brecoman 2577 ons, Captain O. Jones, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer King Bleddyn, 2852 tons Captain G. R. Ritch, will sail to-day for Holland Antwerp, with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer		Capt Le Mesurier	R N Flagship
H M S Alert		Comd Sommerville	R Navy
Dalhousie	2523	Sinclair	R I Marine
Transport Rewa		Capt Kerr	H Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 11.

Barotse	2619	Smiths			R A Willis
Breconnian	2577	Jones			W & A G & Co
Bahadur	2936	Peet			T M & Co
Bankura	9904	Whytehead			M M & Co
Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	Liverpool		
Baron Dalmeny	2503	Rollo			W & A G & Co
Baluchistan	1711	Loader			M M & Co
Canadian Transport		Ballantine			T Jewandas
Gungshoved	2466	Horn			T M & Co
Kasara	505	King			M M & Co
Kramberg	2209	Hoessel			T M & Co
Linga	957	Manlly	Kchi		M M & Co
Marmaris		Comdr Muhlis			Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer	250	Nacoda			Persian Govt.
Naseri	911	Murch			Bo & P S N Co
Norfolk	2306	Buckly			R A Willis
Ockenfels	3542	Kneppe			W & A G & Co
Quiloa	4942	Cole			M M & Co
Riverplate	2351	Smithant			T M & Co
Republic	2764	Ireland			
Steinbergen	2455	Yonge	Antwerp		T Morrison & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	21-12	P & O Co
Santhia	2552	Robertson			M M & Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson			M M & Co
Virawa	3360	Maclean			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Cocklin			M M & Co
Wearbeek	2345	Shotton			T M & Co
					T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chupra	3954	Anderson	Antwerp	22-12	M M & Co
B Itola	3402	Tucker	Calcutta	16-12	M M & Co
C&R Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	1-1-13	P & O Co
D&E Valdura	3495	Corrance	Philadelphia	16-12	S Smidt & Co
F Morovia	2268	Heller	Karachi	12-12	A L S N Co
G Naderi	4168	Hughes	Jeddah	14-12	B & P S N Co
H Dwarka	789	Moxon	Busreh	12-12	M M & Co
K Kawachi Muru	3821	Christeansen	Kobe	13-12	N Y Kaisha
M Avristan	2447	Codd	Dunkirk	18-12	M M & Co
N River Forth	2883	Stevens	Mostyn Deep	12-12	R A Willis
O Harpenden	2302	Cromack	Garston	19-12	T M & Co
P Kurmark	3186	Reimer	Karachi	12-12	W & A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sardigna	3225	Muzis	Genoa	15-12	R Liner
2 Olympia	3269	Kincaird		15-12	W & A G & Co
3 Persepolis	2883	Sather			W & A G & Co
4 KingBleddyn	2552	Ritch	Antwerp	12-12	J M & Co
5 Coquat	2865	Satherland	Manchester	17-12	K N & Co
6 City of Karachi	3586	Morrison	K'chi	14-12	K N & Co
7 Nordfarer	2397	Olsen	Antwerp	20-12	T M & Co
8 Semiramis	[illegible]	Pavissich		12-12	A L S N Co
9 Vorwaerts	3727	Donnecker	Kobe	12-12	A L S N Co
10&11 Zillah	2412	Nanscoven	Dunkirk	20-12	T M & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Sumers	London	14-12	P & O Co
15 Nantwen	3014	Dolton	Rotterdam		S.Smidt& Co
16 Capri	2680	Amegasja	Hongkong	12-12	R Line

M W D D

India	4198	Gordon	Shanghai	18-12	P & O Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Repairing		B I S N Co

P & O Dock.

Edith	1815	Beeching	(Repairing)		J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Naseri	Murch	Macula, Dec. 2
11	Linga	Manley	Karachi, „ 9

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Otto Swerdrup	Mitchelson	Antwerp
	Bankura	Whitehead	Busreh, etc.
	Kilkerran	Wilson	Calcutta
	Breconian	Jones	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ockenfels, Kneppe, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ King, Bleddyn, Ritch, for Antwerp, &c

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer City of Karachi, for Karachi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd s s " Hamburg, " from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on the 15th instant at noon.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 12th Dec. 1912.

MONGOLIA.

EUROPEAN attention has been so closely rivetted on affairs in the Balkans for the past few weeks that sight has been lost of Russian activity in Mongolia. Ostensibly Outer Mongolia is to be independent; in reality a Russian dependency. So far back as 1871, Russia's object in that part of the world became apparent. It was then her inroad into Kaldja was made. Ten years later Russia retired under the terms of the St. Petersburg treaty. But, as Dr. Dillon put it, in a recent article on the subject, " it was only to bide her time. The corrupt Manchu regime was certain to offer other and better chances as time went on. The pear was ever ripening : the Muscovite mouth ever open, and it was only a question of time when the latter was fated to find the luscious fruit falling into the receptacle watering for it." That time has apparently come. The Manchus have fallen themselves, and Mongolia is to fall with them. The terms of the " agreement " which Russia is now forcing on the Republican Government are such as to render Outer Mongolia practically independent. In name only, however, for in place of the acknowledged suzerainty of China, there is a practical overlordship of Russia. It is Russia who is to exploit the country. Russian merchants and Russian money are to develop the land. It is Russia who is to "represent" Mongolia at Peking. China is to be shut out. Not only is she to be prevented from sending troops to the territory in question, but she is forbidden to allow her emigrants there ; or, to put the matter from the other side, Mongolia will refuse to permit them to enter. There is little justification for Russian action now beyond Russia's right to a peaceable border. But not content with land-grabbing herself Russia, through her official press, is urging Japan to follow suit and assert rights over Southern Manchuria.

An Anglo-Chinese journal seeks to justify Russian policy and takes her acknowledgment of the independence of Outer Mongolia as sincere. The country lies parallel with and adjacent to Siberia, and though several hundreds of thousands of square miles in area, it is wild desolate country, very sparsely inhabited ; its agricultural possibilities are doubtful and though much has been written of the wonderful mineral resources, very little exploitation has actually taken place, and it will take many years to prove. Though it is true, observes the organ referred to, that Outer Mongolia has been a dependency of China, the power exercised from Peking in the past has been merely nominal, so that " independence " can hardly hurt China commercially to any extent, and "taking into consideration all things, the best the republic can do over the matter is to treat the question with indifference, at least for the present." The republican Government is far too busy setting its house in order and is too impecunious to take up arms in defence of her rights. Even if successful it would only be after years of conflict. Russia would resent the sending of an armed force into Mongolia, and has notified Peking to that effect. Russia defends her action by saying that she has had practical experience of the gradual invasion of Chinese settlers into the province of Heilungkiang and into Eastern Mongolia, and she wants Outer Mongolia independent in order to create a buffer between herself and China. Moreover, she is anxious to extend her railway systems in order to get control of a direct approach to Peking, which is necessary for her political programme, though as a commercial enterprise not much can it be hoped for, and Peking would never consent to Russia's railway projects if she retained sovereignty over Mongolia. So she "has seized the opportunity in the same way as the United States seized the opportunity when the state of Panama revolted and seceded from the Republic of Columbia and declared its independence."

Anxiety for the open door has caused considerable difference of opinion in the Far East as to the wisdom of the Powers in ignoring Russian action. By one section it is contended that Outer Mongolia is an integral part of China ; by another that China's rights to Outer Mongolia are very vague and dubious. The Shanghai paper thinks Russian influence will be the means of opening up the country and that commercially there will be equal opportunity for everybody. China is incapable of opening it up. But Russia can, for she has long cherished a desire to construct a trans-Mongolian line and link up St. Petersburg with Peking. The new line would start from one of the stations on the trans-Baikal line and go through Kiachta and Urga to Kalgan, connecting these with the Chinese Government railway to Peking—a line eight hundred miles in length and one which will be difficult to construct. Those who believe in Russian integrity do not think her object is territorial expansion, but merely aims at preventing Chinese emigration to her Siberian boundary, notwithstanding the fact that the projected railways will not strengthen her strategically. Furthermore, it is urged that the opening up of the mineral resources of Mongolia will not only be welcomed for their own sake, but may have the effect of getting China to realise that the sooner she opens up her own mines the better for her. Says our contemporary : "Russia is only concerned in Outer Mongolia, because she realizes that Inner Mongolia is practically Chinese through the gradual absorption of the country by Chinese emigrants and settlers. Therefore, if the question of Outer Mongolia is successfully settled as far as Russia is concerned, Russia has no tangible cause to object to China, proclaiming a new Chinese province in Inner Mongolia. The vexing Mongolian question will be successfully solved, with Outer Mongolia an independent state, the northern part of inner Mongolia ruled by the princes, but under Chinese suzerainty and southern and eastern inner Mongolia a new Chinese province." We have had so much experience of " holy Russia's mission " that it is surprising to find those who are brought face to face with her in the Far East so ready to believe in her good faith in anything, but there can be little doubt that under Russian dominion, Mongolia will have a better chance of development than under Chinese, and if the Chinese are content to accept Russian dictation as to her border provinces we need not anticipate any objection on the part of Powers less interested.

◆

REVISION OF THE BIBLE. FOR many years there has been a demand for a revision of the English Bible, and a strong committee of scholars issued a circular some time ago, soliciting opinions of the Christian leaders as to the urgency of the need. It is over a quarter of a century since the Revised Version of the English Bible appeared, and during that time it has been subjected to very strong and continuous criticism. Though it has not supplanted the Authorised Version, it has gradually increased in the favour of the people, and it is now very commonly provided in the Churches, and has proved of great value to the private reader and the student. Many of the old passages were obscure, and the new translation helped to remove some of the obscurities, but even the greatest advocates of the translation, the work of the highest scholars in England and America, would hesitate to say it is completely satisfactory. Many advances in the knowledge of the Scripture languages have been made within the past decade, and already, some parts of the revision are out of date. There is a strong body in favour of an immediate revision, but a recent memoranda issued by the Nonconformist scholars urges delay on the ground that the new light which has been thrown on the many problems related to textual criticism, etc., will yet reveal much knowledge which will be sure to influence the readings of many passages. No new manuscripts of any importance have been discovered of late, but the work of the excavators in the Bible lands of recent years had brought to light several new factors which have forced scholars to alter their views on the language of the New Testament. The language of the New Testament was always considered to be a literary language, quite different from the classical Greek, and it has always been studied as a separate language. The exertions of several enthusiastic scholars have led to the novel discovery, that the New Testament language must not be considered as a literary one, but as the language of the common people. Thousands of small pieces of broken earthenware have been collected, and the rough writings on them deciphered. Many of the phrases used in the Bible were not understood as there was no parallel to be found in the classic works. The newly discovered ostraca have shown clearly that many of these terms, not used in the literary classics, were in common use.

The work of deciphering these is proceeding apace. In the face of the enormous task of classifying all these few evidences, many scholars think it would be unwise to take any steps toward the immediate revision of the Bible, or even the proposed translation, while an advance on the present one would soon be out of date. We cannot hope to wait until all knowledge is available, it is true, but the prospect of considerable valuable material coming to hand in the near future, is a strong argument in support of a delay in starting the work. A closer knowledge of the vernacular of the people is absolutely necessary before any satisfactory work can be done in this direction. The scholars of the present Revised Version had to work under difficulties for the people were adverse to any serious changes, wrongly believing that the alteration in the sacred text as received, was almost sacrilege. In the Old Testament they found some passages practically untranslatable, because in the course of transmission there had been mistakes in copying made, and the passage in some cases appears in different form in the several manuscripts available. Though the Revisors were aware of the presence of these corrupt passages, and in many cases had materials at hand for correcting them, they were nervous about making the changes. There is an urgent need that many passages should be correctly translated, according to the latest knowledge of the language and text, but even with respect to this, it would be wise to go slowly rather than produce a version which a few years will considerably modify. It is wonderful how pure the text of the Bible, as a whole, is, but the seeker after truth will consider no pains too great which removes errors of any kind, connected with the text or the language, from the sacred book. The memoranda above referred to, suggests that the present discoveries in Bible lands will not be available in a form so complete as to form a basis for the new revision, for another ten years, and recommends that, in the interests of a reliable and up-to-date version, the work shall not be hurried.

◆

THE TURKS' COLLAPSE. ACCORDING to a writer in the "Near East," the collapse of the Turks in the Balkan campaign is attributable, in the main, to the Young Turks' so-called reforms. From observation he finds that the once formidable Ottoman army is reduced to a mob of sullen, disobedient men, " because all the old ideals they held worth dying for have been robbed of their mystic value." The Padishah, the Khalif and the Faith have all been treated as though of little worth by the Young Turks and what the classes despise the masses will not venerate. " Abdul Hamid was good enough for their sires to fight for and die for. At least he held the Khalifate high, and those around him regarded him and the Faith with respect and veneration. Not so to-day. The soldiers say they are not called out to fight for their Padishah, but for the Committee. The Koran requires them to die for the Khalifate, but not for the Committee. They are ready to fight if their Faith is in danger ; but it is the Committee's policy that is in danger, not Islam. As to the loss of Macedonia—what is to be will be—God has so ordained it." The recruits from Anatolia, it is said, argue that they were not called out to fight by a Khalif they believe in, not by a Government they consider faithful to their creed and traditions, but because "these Committee devils, these unbelieving children of the street have involved the country in a war in which God has no part." This feeling apart from any other is sufficient to account for the lack of zeal which means lack of success. But beyond this the old, trained soldiers have no confidence in the new leaders who have displaced the "ranker" officers, the men of their own class whom they knew and trusted. Their new officers they describe as " strangers, Young Turks with no ideas and not the staunch Moslems, the ranker officers were."

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COTTON CULTIVATION. SIR CHARLES MACARA, on his return from the International Cotton Congress in Egypt, interviewed by a Press representative, gave it as his opinion that although of late years there have been signs of deterioration in Egyptian cotton, it is still the best that is grown and that now that it is being cultivated on sound scientific lines it will speedily reach its former high standard. Sir Charles says it is impossible to over-value the influence for good which the practical genius of Lord Kitchener is exercising in the country. He is now, it appears, establishing local centres to which growers can take cotton and dispose of it with knowledge of the current prices prevailing at Alexandria, and can see it weighed on official scales. In the past it is to be feared advantage has been taken of their ignorance to pay them much below current rates, and they were cheated in the process of weighing. What Egypt greatly needs according to Sir Charles Macara, is the advent of far-seeing capitalists who will be satisfied with a moderate return on their outlay, their main aim being to help the development of one of the world's most important cotton-producing centres. Vast opportunities remain for the reclamation of further large tracts of the land of Egypt on the lines which have been so successful in recent years. The legitimate middleman will always be required in the marketing of the products of the soil, but it is hoped that those who are exploiting the agriculturists, either in regard to foodstuffs or raw materials, will ere long be eliminated. When that is accomplished everyone engaged either in the cultivation of the soil or in carrying on the industries which produce clothing will benefit as well as the consumers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. " Syria " arrived at London on the evening of the 9th instant.

THE *Newry Telegraph*, a leading Ulster provincial newspaper, published a special centenary number in mail week, in which attention was drawn to the fact that in the issue of April 19th, 1817, there was first published the great poem, " The Burial of Sir John Moore," simply headed " Poetry." The lines were introduced in these words :—"The following lines were written by a student of Trinity College on reading the affecting account of the burial of Sir John Moore in the *Edinburgh Annual Register*. " The poem was signed with the simple initials " C. W.," and the editor added the following footnote:—" We request a continuance of C. W.'s favours." So great was the commotion caused by the publication of the lines that their authorship was variously ascribed to Byron and Moore. The truth came out, however, when Wolfe died at the early age of 32, the original copy being found amongst his papers. That copy now reposes in the Irish Royal Academy.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Krupp Guns and Turkish Defeats.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.

Some years ago a Berlin Restaurant keeper who had bought an expensive ice chest from a renowned manufacturer, complained to the firm that despite the high price the edibles placed in the chest were liable to decay. When a representative inquired how that was possible, he noticed that no ice had been placed into the box, and when he demonstrated to the landlord that this was the natural explanation of his bad experience, he was met with the rejoinder : " But why should I fill the box with ice, after I had spent so much money on the chest ? "

Of this story we are reminded by the critics who now declare Krupp guns as inferior because the Turks who possessed some of them were defeated. Even Turkish writers complain of the folly of buying Krupp guns, as they had not led to victory. But if the canons had even been ten times more efficient, they would have been useless for the Turks who did not think it necessary to make their officers of artillery and gunners acquainted with the material handed over them. Some theoretical instructions on ballistics were considered sufficient, but no target practice was going on for the last four years. Abdul Hamid was afraid of the thunder of canon shots, and the Young-Turkish officers had other things at heart than target practice for their artillery-men. Experience proves that good shooting is even more important than the possession of better weapons; else the French who 1870 had the Chassepot rifle that was ever so much superior to the Prussian needle gun ought to have turned the tables in their favour. It is unpleasant to remind the French critics of this analogy, but it may be useful for them, because the German Army and the German Navy are likewise equipped with Krupp guns, but we are sure that in case of another Franco-German war the French who believe in the inferiority of this weapon would be soon disillusioned by the Krupp guns served by properly trained men.

The same remark applies to the inference that the military instruction by German officers had now proved useless. That those men who accepted an appointment in the Turkish service tried their best, is beyond doubt. But they were handicapped either by wilful annoyances, partly in the time of Abdul Hamid's reign and partly by the Young Turkish Generals who were promoted after his deposition or by the indolent ways of happy go lucky that is the real cause of the Turkish debacle. The only fault to be found with the German instructors is their reluctance to throw their contracts at the feet of the Turkish Government when they realised that Turkish mismanagement stood in the way of achieving better results. To draw the conclusion that the German officers who were engaged for the Turkish army were not fit to lead any army to victory, is evidently failacious. For it was a Prussian officer called Moltke who had served in a similar capacity in Turkey, when the battle of Nisibis in 1838 ended with a shameful defeat of Mahmuds army. That he nevertheless did well when a better army was available, is sufficiently proved by the battles of Sadowa and Sedan. What German officers may be worth as instructors of a foreign army has been candidly admitted by the Japanese who honoured the memory of General Mackel after their victory over the Russians. In South America the armies of Chile and the Argentine Republy are admitted to be the best; both have been chiefly instructed by German experts.

If we earnestly search for the causes of the Turkish defeats, we need not think of Krupp guns or of German instructors. There are other reasons enough that explain the debacle Of the lack of gunery drill mention has been made already. Worse still was the Commissariat of the Turkish Army that utterly failed to provide boots and edibles for men in front. Even the bravest man will be incapable of fighting if he has nothing to eat for a couple of days in succession. Then the phlegmatic temperament of the Turks retarded their mobilisation, while that of their enemies was already far advanced. They compelled service of Christians in the avant-guard of an army that was attacked by Christian nations avowedly waging a Crusade proved also a mistake. Moreover the Young-Turkish officers who went in for politics rather than for military drill have shown a deplorable talent for breaking up the organisation and discipline of the army.

The real drawbacks are of such a far-reaching importance, that it is quite needless to refer to Pseudo-arguments that have no bearing whatever on the question at issue in the grim reality of the battle-field.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

Of Turkish Government liabilities the amount held by French capitalists alone is estimated at fifty million pounds sterling. German capitalists are credited with about half that sum, while the English capitalists who formerly held a very large percentage of the Turkish Government Bonds are supposed to have freed themselves of that asset. That the victorious Balkan states are also likely to increase their foreign debts in consequence of the pending war, is a foregone conclusion. Bulgaria already on the eve of her mobilisation secured the promise of a loan amounting to 4 1-2 million pounds to be placed on the French and the German Money Markets ; one million of this total has even been advanced. Servia had at the outbreak of hostilities a deposit of 2 1-2 million pounds in foreign banks, but this helpful item will have disappeared by this time and we may anticipate a Servian war loan for the near future. Greece suffers in the international money market from the bad morals of her attitude towards her foreign creditors. But if the war is kept up for any length of time she will have to win confidence back by resolute sacrifices. At any rate a very large amount of foreign capital is seriously interested in the peace settlement that will have to come ultimately.

The financial situation of the various states now in stage of war will be greatly affected by the indispensable cessions of Turkish territory to the victors and by the probable foundation of the new state of Albania. For it appears only reasonable that the conquerors should be burdened by an appropriate share of the Turkish state loan. There are two models of quite recent times how one may proceed in a case like this. Italy bound herself when getting the cession of Tripolis to pay 50,000 pounds a year to the International *Dette publique* that manages the Government Bonds service of Turkey. Austria-Hungary when formally annexing Bosnia paid a lump sum of two million pounds. Both these arrangements met with no difficulties, because the bearers of the new responsibilities enjoyed a higher credit than Turkey. But Greece, Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria will be considered (by the Syndicate of Turkish bondholders) less worthy of credit than Turkey and the *Dette publique*, especially after the series of reports proving a steady increase of State Revenue. It will be natural desire of the Foreign bond-holders to leave as great a part as posible of international liabilities on the shoulders of Turkey. They may well point out, that two thirds of the Revenue disposed of by the Dette publique is collected in Asia. The Turkish Government may, however, remonstrate, that there are other liabilities, not controlled by the Dette publique, charged entirely to her present European provinces and therefore to be taken over by the victors.

On the other hand it is to be admitted, that the Austrian and Italian ways of procedure are not transferable on the new conquests. The four nations have paid dearly for the aggranddizement they are now expecting; the life of many a brave soldier has left a family in Bulgaria or Servia in bereavement. Moreover the new additions to their area will be Turkish provinces entirely exhausted and impoverished by the trend of events. If the purely formal annexion of Bosnia has have already the effect that many Mohammedan families there have left their home and emigrated on Turkish soil, the same process, only on a larger scale, will be repeated, when the Bulgarians, Servians, Montenegrese and Greeks establish their rule in Macedonia, Thracia and the Sandshak of Novi Bazaar. The great loss of combattants will have the consequence, that the deserted villages will not fill up again very quickly. There will be no revenue forthcoming from the conquered provinces. Nor will the new state of Albania be ready to start its career with a heavy burden in the shape of her share of the old Turkish nation debt.

The foreign creditors still have more confidence in the defeated Turkish Empire than in the victorious Christian Balkan states. That has now been expressly stated in an assembly of German and Austrian bondholders. The victorious Balkan states are hardly in a position to increase their obligations by being debited with old Turkish loans. Their state credit would be impaired if they did so, and the capitalists of Europe are not wishing for a deterioration of their Bulgarian or Servian stock. This difficulty of ariving at a satisfactory distribution of financial liabilities prevents an easy agreement about Turkish cessions of territory.

BERLIN WINTER EXHIBITION.

Again as in former years the Berlin Secession punctually in November opens an Exhibition for "Black and White" works of Art. It is undoubtedly the more interesting and amusing of the two Exhibitions we owe the Berlin Secession in the course of the year. Among the many hundreds of etchings, engravings, lithographic prints and drawings brought together we are sure to find some beautiful and original things, and it is the rule that a few works of sculpture are added that are generally the *creme de la creme.* Here e. g. we find the head of a mourning woman carved in stone by Richard Engelmann; it is of enormous size, free and easy in its outlines, impresive and lifelike. Whether the artist was not somewhat influenced by the pathetic affectation of the Parisian sculptor Maillol, is a matter of discussion ; at any rate he produced a beautiful piece of work. Just as enjoyable is the model of a Deer's fountain exhibited by August Gaul, the most prominent sculptor of animals. The central figure of this fountain that is to be erected at Schoneberg is a stag of great strength and monumental bearing. This exhibition contains also a long row of sketches and studies that prove how cleverly the artist uses his pencil and engraving style for fixing the movements of wild animals. As a third grand work of sculpture I mention the bust of the archaeologist Alexander Konze by Fritz Klimsch. Conze was the originator of the diggings at Pergamon that brought the famous altar to light; this bust representing him at the age of 80 persuades us at once that the fine features of the learned Professor are the embodiment of shrewd energy and genuine idealism combined.

In the rooms devoted to the graphic arts we meet again the works of the well-known living artists, and the younger generation makes full use of the privilege to expose all their sketches to public view and make much fuss about their artistic earnestness. Many talented men, but little hope that they will ever rise to the highest accomplishments of grand art—is the general impression; for we perceive again and again the ambition to surprise the onlooker by shocking boldness and to enforce upon us the verdict of strange originality. The Motto of most artists seems to be: "*Epater le bourgeois*". It is a pity to notice how a decided genius like Beckmann is ruined by his tendency, and it is tedious to follow Pascin in his endeavours to force upon us objects of bad smell. Compared with these extravagancies the drawings of Max Liebermann appear like academic masterpieces, moderate and reserved. Even more historical are the water colours and sketches by Daumier brought together in large numbers as an appendix to the Exhibition; especially those of his spirited works that give to simple scenes the heroic and monumental impressiveness of his style.

Perhaps it was Daumier's influence that accounts for the series of illustrations exhibited by the sculptor Ernest Barlach. His lithographic prints show us figures that appear rather carved in wood, heavy and clumsy, than human beings of flesh and blood. But in their gestures and by their grouping together we are deeply moved and quite realize the pathetic granduer of the scenes of the drama for which these illustrations were drafted. Another young artist who impresses us as a shining light is Hans Meid, who exhibits a series of engravings referring to Mozart's Opera "Don Juan". They are phantastic studies in Black and White, with glaring lights and deep, demoniac shadows, but permeated by realistic traits and mystic extravagancies. For an illustration of Don Juan this mixture is well adapted. A Ball scene and the appearance of the deed Comthur, for instance, are highly spirited and of dramatic effectiveness.

Very rarely one may get a glimpse of the peculiar style of a real modern art that these exhibitions profess to promote. We noticed a drawing of a female figure by E. R. Weiss that inspires us with hope for the future. It is a highly decorative work of art, of elaborate execution in all details, yet grand as a composition, cheerful and pleasant but at the same time full of artistic vigour and lifelike impressiveness. If this representative of the future continues on his path he will arrive at a goal not so very far distant from that of the old traditional Art. But will he stick to his canons and will his example persuade many of the other exhibitors to show their earnestness by devoting themselves entirely to laborious tasks of high art ?

L. ASCH.

ORIENTAL CLASSICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

Mr. J. Horovitz, Ph. D., from Aligarh, has begun at the Government College, Lahore, a series of lectures on the teaching of Arabic under the new scheme of university lectures on Oriental classics, by scholars trained in Western methods, announced by the Chancellor on the day of the Convocation.

INDIAN PRINCESS'S DEATH.

NANDOD, Dec. 11.

A correspondent writes:—
Kunvarshri Rajendrakunvar, second daughter of his Highness Maharja Sir Chhatrasinghji, died this morning. Deep grief prevails among all sections of the community.

ILWAY TROUBLE UNABATED.

EN THOUSAND IDLE ON NORTH-EASTERN.

eting Resolves to Ask for a General Strike.

YOR OF NEWCASTLE ACTS AS MEDIATOR.

gistrate's Decision May be Reconsidered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.

en thousand men are idle on the North- ern Railway, and there are fears that the on other railways are preparing to strike. y are citing various grievances.

n the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Kenna said he was considering the applica- of Mr. Knox for a reconsideration of the sion of the magistrates.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Mayor of Newcastle is mediating in railway dispute. There were some acces- s to the ranks of the strikers yesterday, efly from the northern section, but Leeds, lington and York have not yet joined. The spects of a settlement are brighter. Seventy cent. of the blast furnaces are already inishing work, and several collieries are sed.

A meeting was held at Gateshead yesterday, which it was resolved to appeal to the ex- tives of the unions to proclaim a general ke, and demand the removal of the Loco- tive Superintendent.

The company has taken out many sum- nses against the men for quitting their rk without notice.

THE POWERS AND PEACE.

n Informal Meeting but No Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey ounced that the Powers cordially approved suggestion that the Ambassadors, in one the capitals of Europe, should engage in ormal, non-committal consultations, and so ilitate an exchange of views by the Powers. would not be a conference. Sir Edward y was not able to give details at present.

ALBANIA'S FUTURE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Austria and Italy appear to have resolved on the neutralisation of Albania under ropean guarantee.

HOME RULE BILL.

Date of Meeting of Irish Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The House of Commons has passed clause of the Home Rule Bill without a division. e clause safeguards the pay, pensions and ms of service of the Constabulary. Clauses to 41 inclusive were adopted by majorities eeding 120.

The House of Commons adjourned while bating clause 42 of the Home Rule Bill. Rufus Isaacs moved to delete the provision the Irish Parliament shall meet in Septem- 1913, and to substitute a provision that all meet eight months after the passage of Bill.

STRO-HUNGARIAN LOAN.

ericans Unwiliing to Find Money for War.

he Austrian and Hungarian Governments placed twenty-five million dollars' worth of years' Treasury Bonds with a syndicate, in h American bankers will participate.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

connection with the Austrian and garian Governments each placing twenty- million dollars of biennial Treasury bonds a syndicate, in which American bankers participate, it is announced in New York the Americans refused to join the Syndi- till they were assured that the money d not be used for military purposes, and the peace of the Continent was certain.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The bonds placed with a syndicate by Aus- and Hungary bear interest at four and a per cent. They were issued below 97, and now being offered in New York at 97 3-4. t is stated that one object of the issues is mprove exchange by bringing gold into the asury.

EMPIRE'S BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Genl. Baden-Powell announced that it was oposed to hold an exhibition by Boy Scouts of e Empire in July, and that Prince Arthur of nnaught would review them at Birmingham.

EW SUFFRAGETTE TACTICS

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Suffragettes have now adopted new ctics. They gave false alarms of fire in ondon last evening. One arrest was made.

WIRELESS RULES ENFORCED

BOSTON, Dec. 11.

Capt. Shepherd of the steamship "Wini-fridian" has been arrested on a charge of not arranging efficient communication between the bridge and the wireless operator.

RUSSIA AND THE FINNS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Six Finnish judges, who refused to enforce the new Russian law equalising the status of Finns and Russians in Finland, have been arrested at Viborg and conveyed to St. Petersburg under escort.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Series of Questions in the Lords.

FRANCE AND ARMS TRAFFIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Lamington, Lord Morley said that the promotion of railways in Southern Persia, so far as that was possible without damaging other interests, had the Government's lively interest. The only negotiations now being carried on related to the Mohammerah-Khoramabad line. A satisfactory solution depended upon one or two considerations, which were not yet ripe, and into the details of which it was not in the public interest to enter.

Regarding the Muscat arms traffic, the arrangement by which arms were bonded at Muscat was not ideal, but it was working as satisfactorily as such a limited arrangement could work.

Referring to Lord Lamington's criticisms of the attitude of the French Government, Lord Morley said, "We are perfectly sensible of the latter's difficulties. We are glad to think, and hope, that the French Government can have no two minds regarding the demands of civilization in the matter. So far as we understand it, the French Government is doing its best to meet us. Important interests in France contend that arms are not merely bonded or sequestered, but are really confiscated. We contend that that is an erroneous view, and shall continue to do our utmost to bring the French Government actively and completely into line with us."

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Lord Newton drew attention to the position of the Indian troops in Southern Persia, and asked the Government for its intentions on the subject.

Lord Morley said the question of withdrawing them would be considered as soon as the situation permitted. Lord Lamington pressed for the reason of the withdrawal of the force from Ispahan to Shiraz.

Lord Crewe said that the situation round Ispahan had not been altogether satisfactory, and it was thought advisable to move the troops to Shiraz with a view to their returning in due course to India. Doubtless, however, they would, in due course, be replaced in the form of a Consular guard at Ispahan, the strength of which could not be stated at present. Cavalry had been sent to Shiraz in January because of the reports of serious danger to British subjects at Shiraz, which demanded a larger Consular guard than usual.

Lord Crewe protested against the idea that the force was sent from India to keep order in Southern Persia. It went as a Consular guard. For the former purpose from 5,000 to 6,000 men had been necessary, which was quite a different thing.

Lord Curzon said he could not understand what the troops were doing. If the Government wanted to protect the Consuls it had not gone the best way to work. The presence of the troops had been a source of grave suspicion to the Persian Government.

THE P. AND O. CO.

Chairman Ridicules Idea of a Combine.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, presiding at the P. and O. meeting, characterised as ingenious fictions the rumours of the sale of the business to a combine, or the company's purchase of any other shipping interest with the same object. He hoped that the company would be less troubled by the speculator in the future. The past year had been chequered by good and ill fortune. He referred to the undeserved maritime losses of the past year, and mentioned the approaching negotiations for a new mail contract. The company had earned, during the year, a cash profit of £750,000. The net freight receipts had increased by £109,802. The passenger receipts showed a contemptible increase of £3,198.

Sir Thomas Sutherland drew attention to their increased competition and increasing expenditure. There would be an issue of new capital.

THE NEW DELHI.

Another Consulting Architect Engaged.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Replying to Mr. King, Sir Edward Grey said that, in addition to Mr. Lutyens, an eminent architect of Manchester had been engaged to visit India as a consulting expert, in reference to the site of the new Delhi. His expenses would be paid by the India Office.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

The statistics of the French losses in Morocco during 1912 show that 270 have been killed and 813 wounded, including 26 officers killed and 40 wounded. These losses occurred in engagements between the 1st January and the 30th September. The total general loss during 1911-12 has been 1,234 dead and 7,412 wounded or invalided home.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 10.

The Nobel Committee has decided not to award a peace prize for 1912. The amount will be reserved for a prize in 1913.

ACCIDENT TO MR. CHAPLIN.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., while out with the Pytchley hounds, was thrown at a fence. Two of his ribs were fractured.

'VARSITY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the Rugby match at Queen's Club, Cambridge beat Oxford by ten points to three.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Questions Answered in Parliament.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Field asked a question with reference to the desirability of introducing legislation to prevent gambling and future transactions in silver, by which alone rings and corners were made possible.

Mr. Harold Baker replied that the Government of India did not propose to introduce any legislation on the subject for India, but Mr. Field's question would be forwarded to India for consideration. As regarded legislation in England, the question was one for the Board of Trade.

In reply to Mr. Touche regarding the minting of gold in India, Mr. Baker said that in a despatch, dated October 18th., Lord Crewe had suggested to the Government of India that instead of a sovereign, large quantities of which reached India in the course of trade, Indian gold coins of the denomination of, say ten rupees, should be coined in Bombay. The Government of India required time to consider the matter carefully.

In a further reply to Mr. Touche, Mr. Baker said that Lord Crewe was satisfied with the decision to allow the Gold Standard Reserve to rise to twenty-five millions sterling before any part of the profits on coinage was used for other purposes. This provided for all probable demands. The figure had been fixed in consultation with the Government of India.

THE DOMINION'S GIFTS.

Gratitude Expressed in the Commons.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bonar Law asked when an opportunity would be given to express appreciation of the Dominion's contributions to the Navy.

Mr. Asquith said that the Government recognised the desire and duty of the House to give a formal and authoritative expression to the universal feeling of warm appreciation (cheers), and heartfelt gratitude (cheers), which had been aroused in the Mother Country by the splendid patriotism and liberality of her fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects of the Overseas Dominions. He thought, however, it would be proper and only respectful to Canada to defer action until Mr. Borden's proposal had been considered by the Canadian Parliament. (Cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law said he concurred in what Mr. Asquith had said. He was sure the Colonies would appreciate Mr. Asquith's statement. Mr. Keir Hardie asked Mr. Asquith to ascertain how far Canadian labour organisations agreed with the offer. Mr. Asquith replied, "That is entirely a matter for the Canadian Parliament." (Cheers.)

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Mr. Churchill stated in Parliament to-day that if the present shipbulding programmes were maintained, the Powers comprising the *Entente* would in 1915 have 162 fighting ships and the Triple Alliance would have ninety. These figures did not include the Malayan and Canadian Dreadnoughts,

Mr. Churchill quoted figures showing the German predominance over Britain in regard to the aerial fleet.

BATTLESHIP IN COLLISION

Small and Unknown Collier Sunk.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A wireless message states that during steam trials in the English Channel the battleship "Centurion" collided with an unknown steamer. The latter sank.

The "Centurion's" bows were damaged and she is returning to Devonport.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The "Centurion" has returned to Plymouth Sound. The vessel with which she collided was a small unknown collier. She disappeared in the darkness, and all search was fruitless. The collision took place at 6-30 in the morning in thick weather. The "Centurion" was steaming at fifteen knots. It is stated that her anchors were driven through the bows of the other ship. No one on the "Centurion" was injured.

CHINA AND TIBET.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Replying to Sir Edward Carlile, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that China had not yet replied to Sir John Jordan's memorandum on the subject of Tibet. The whole subject was under consideration and would remain so until a settlement was reached.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

Viceroy Watches Splendid Sham Fight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, SONEPAT, Dec. 11.

H. E. the Viceroy left the camp at 8 a.m. and proceeded to the village of Kheroa where a determined infantry engagement was taking place. The white troops first drove the khaki southwards, but later the latter reinforced and the white had to retire towards Sonepat. His Excellency witnessed the magnificent spectacle as part of Genl. Rimington's cavalry division charged the white, the 9th Brigade taking them on the flank when rather broken up by many patches of sugarcane. Both the forces are now concentrated in the neighbourhood of Sonepat, where a big battle will take place to-morrow probably.

PLEADER SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

A Full Bench of the Chief Court has suspended the license for six months of Mr. M. C. Michael, first grade pleader, Lahore, under the Legal Practitioner's Act, for entertaining as a servant a tout, against the order and warning of the Court. The judges remarked that this was the first case of the kind, and they therefore dealt with lieniently.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Examination of Miss Clarke Continued.

ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Dec. 11.

The hearing of the Clarke murder case was resumed at twelve before the Joint Magistrate.

Miss Clarke, recalled and examined by the court, said that when she saw her mother on the night of the occurrence she was sitting up in bed and bleeding profusely. She appeared to have many wounds. Her mother did not abuse the servants, but used to scold them when they did not work. Her mother had had no dispute with the servants outside their ordinary work. Her father had abused her mother in her (witness') presence. He used to abuse her violently, using such expressions as "damn swine," "damn brute," etc. Her mother was annoyed when Mrs. Fulham came to breakfast at their house on Mr. Clarke's birthday. On another occasion, when her mother expressed annoyance at her father's going to Fatehpur Sikri with Mrs. Fulham, her father threatened to kick her mother. When her father used to call her mother names, she retorted by saying, "you are that yourself," but she never abused him.

Cross-examined by counsel for the defence, Miss Clarke said she had left Allahabad last Monday, accompanied by her uncle, to give evidence in the present case. Pointing to Inspector Wareham (C. I. D.), witness said he had met them at Agra Fort station, but no police officer had met them at Tundla. There was no police officer at the Agra Fort station with Inspector Wareham. From the station they went to the Carlton Hotel, the Inspector accompanying them. Between her arrival at the hotel and the present moment, no police officer had spoken to her about this case. She was not aware whether any police officer had spoken to her uncle about the case. No relation had visited her at the hotel. When the quarrel with her father began, she naturally sided with her mother. She and her brother had all love and affection for her mother. They loved their mother better because she had treated them well. During her stay in Agra Mrs. Fulham never came to their house. She did not know whether the relations between Mrs. Fulham and her father were well known all over the station. She had no knowledge of her father writing to Mrs. Fulham or other ladies in Agra. Her mother had nothing to be jealous of. She told witness once, and that was after the tea incident, that there had been an attempt on her life by her father. Her mother did not like the idea of Budhu coming to their house as a servant for the second time.

LATER.

The court rose for lunch a few minutes after 1-30, and the cross-examination of Miss Clarke was continued on the resumption of the hearing. Witness said the lamp in their bedroom was very low, and she could not recognize who the man was who stood by her mother's bed with a big stick in his hand. She could not identify then the man as Budhu. She identified a letter which she had written to her uncle on the 27th November, and in which, referring to her mother's death, she used the following expression, "Uncle dear, she did not die a natural death at all. Two native men came in the night, and one on Sunday, and murdered her." Continuing, witness said her father did not do anything after coming home on the night of the occurrence, and stayed at home a few minutes before he went to call Major Buchanan. He told the two assistant surgeons to bandage her mother's head. When, on the day her mother had been assaulted, she was giving her father details of the incident when he was sending a report to the police, he said to her, "Keep quiet, I will give my own wording." Her father had gone to China when she was about seven years old. Cross-examined by Baboo Bijoy Shanker, witness said Budhu was first employed by her father in their house. Her father it was also who employed him for the second time. Her mother used to pay Budhu six rupees from her own pocket. Budhu's duties were to cook food and serve as a table servant. There had been a theft in their house last year.

FURTHER CHARGES OF MURDER.

When the cross-examination of Miss Clarkel had been finished, the court stated that a chemical report had reached it, to which Mr. Alston rejoined that that was not required for the present case, but for another case which would be taken up immediately after the present one. In the second case Lieut. Clarke and Mrs. Fulham would be charged with two, if not three, attempts to murder the late Mr. Fulham in Meerut in 1911, and with the actua murder of the late Mr. Fulham in Agra, early in November 1911.

Re-examined by the prosecution, Miss Clarke said her mother did not mind the intimacy between Mrs. Fulham and her father. Her mother was perfectly indifferent. Asked what she meant when she wrote to her uncle in her letter of 27th November, "Uncle, if you were here, I would tell you everything," witness said she meant all about the murder. Asked by the court whether she had had any suspicion against anybody when she wrote to her uncle in that letter (27th November). "It will all end very badly, I fear," witness answered in the negative.

Biba, khansama, was next examined. He said he had been Lieut. Clarke's khansama, in Delhi. He accompanied Mr. Clarke to Agra when the latter was transferred there two years back. He stayed in Agra for about fifteen days. He told Mrs. Clarke he wanted to go away, as he could not get his food in the bazar. Several days after Mr. Clarke called him into his bedroom, and told him that he was not to divulge to anybody what he was going to tell him. Mr. Clarke said he would give witness a powder which he was to put into the memsaheb's tea and also give him a second powder to be put into the tea a second time Mr. Clarke also told witness that the third powder he would give him was to be put into the tea, but if he could not do it, it it would not matter. Mr. Clarke would give witness fifty rupees, and then he could go away. Witness took the powders from Mr. Clarke and asked him what they were. Mr. Clarke replied they were purgatives and he (witness) had no need to be afraid. He kept the powders in his pocket, and Mr. Clarke told him that if anything leaked out about the powders, he would throttle him to death. But when Mr. Clarke went out of the house he gave those powders to the memsaheb and told her he wanted to go at once. The memsaheb paid him his wages and he left for Delhi the same day. He did not open the powders, but the memsaheb did, and they were white and looked like flour.

Witness was cross-examined as to whether he received instructions from Mr. Clarke to put the powders only in Mrs. Clarke's tea or in the children's tea as well. He said he had had instructions to put the powders only in the memsaheb's tea.

With the formal evidence of Sergeant Brown of the Railway Police, the court rose for the day.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER.

Discussion on Indian Finance.

THE COINAGE QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

The annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, was held yesterday with the Hon. Mr. A. D. Jackson in the chair.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report, and made an interesting speech reviewing the work of the association during the past year. In doing so, the chairman incidentally said: "You will no doubt be interested in two facts. The first is that the Chamber has completed its existence of three-quarters of a century, and has, indeed, already entered into the fourth quarter. The other interesting feature is that out of that period Sir Charles Lawson and his son, Mr. Arthur Lawson, our present secretary, have been associated with the work of the Chamber for just fifty years." He then referred to the District Board railways, Madras harbour, and to the administration of justice.

On the subject of India's cash balances he said: "Here, as elsewhere, the employment of balances has been much under discussion. It is a subject upon which I do not propose to attempt a definite pronouncement, for, with its kindred matters, even the *Economist* has declared it to be one of the most complicated questions of the world; but I may say this, that there is a general feeling in commercial circles in India that, if at all feasible, the cash balances should be made available in this country for trade purposes, and that the fullest information should regularly be published as to what exactly those balances are, and where and how held. There appears to be room for adjustment somewhere, if large cash balances are unemployed or earning a nominal interest in London, while the trade of India contends with high rates of interest, as it does for a substantial portion of each year. During the year a special committee of the Chamber was appointed to consider the new Indian Companies Bill, which will be introduced in the Imperial Council during the coming cold weather session. The Special Committee made an examination of the provisions of the Bill, and their report was embodied in the representation which the Chamber submitted to the Government.

Mr. W. B. Hunter, secretary, Bank of Madras, referring to the finance controversy, said: "A point I should like to touch on in the controversy which has recently taken place regarding Indian finance is the lending of Indian surplus balances on the London money market and a gold coinage for India. It appears to me from what I have read to be a case of 'any stick being good enough to beat a dog with.' We do not require a gold coinage. Even if it were desirable to push the circulation of gold in India, to import sovereigns ready for circulation is surely as good and less expensive than importing gold bullion, and waiting until it is minted. But the true facts are that the circulation of gold is increasing quite rapidly enough, and requires no pushing. The difficulty will be to prevent its increasing so rapidly as to become a danger to London, the one free market for gold. Council Bills should be sold freely, and all available money spent out in London to keep the market easy there. A tight money market in London at once reacts on Indian exports. An important point that seems to have escaped the notice of the critics is that, although these large sums were lent out in London, there was plenty to spare left for India all along. There was not less than 2·90 crores' reserve which could have been lent out, and in recent years there has been plenty to spare from treasury balances. We hear frequently of the evils to India of the habit of hoarding, and Government frequently allude to it and yet they themselves are the chief offenders. Is it to be wondered at that the ignorant ryot keeps his money hidden in the ground, when he sees the Government of India cannot entrust its balances to the large banks? The Chambers of Commerce should, I think, with one voice, protest at an 8 per cent. bank rate, when money is available either in the reserve treasuries or gold standard reserve fund. At all times when possible keep the London money market easy, but not at the cost of an 8 per cent. Indian bank rate."

The report was adopted, after which the office-bearers were elected, the Hon. Mr. A. D. Jackson being re-elected chairman and Mr. R. H. Hunter vice-chairman, the secretary being Mr. A. E. Lawson, C.I.E.

SUIT BY A MOTORIST.

Calcutta Tramway Company's Appeal Allowed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

In the High Court this afternoon Mr. Justice Harington delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the Calcutta Tramways Company against the decision of Mr. Justice Choudhari, awarding Rs. 2.709 as damages to Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari for injuries inflicted on his motor-car and himself, consequent on a collision with a tram-car on the night of the 21st July 1911.

His Lordship held that the collision was due to the negligence of Dr. Sarbadhikari and not to the fault of the tram-car driver. The decision of Mr. Justice Choudhari was reversed, and the appeal allowed with costs.

FIRE ON A CITY LINER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The fire on the "City of Poona" was finally extinguished last evening. Out of the ten thousand tons of general cargo, about five thousand tons, worth about ten lakhs of rupees, are said to have been damaged either by fire or water.

TOLLYGUNGE FORGERY TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

After a protracted trial lasting over a year, the hearing of the Tollygunge note forgery case concluded last evening before the additional Sessions Judge of Alipore. In this case Ananta Mohun Roy, a zemindar, and Jibon Krishna Sircar were charged with having forged currency-notes. The jury found both the accused guilty. Ananda was sentenced to five and Jibon to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Shares of Mower-Promoted Companies.

BROKER'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

At the resumed magisterial inquiry into the Bank of Burmah affairs, regarding the charges against Messrs. Mower, Clifford and Strachan, Mr. A. H. Smith, a broker, produced his weekly circulars of prices of shares for 1911. As far as he knew, the prices given were correct, and the shares of Messrs. Mower and Co. had never been dealt with. To the best of his belief there had been no dealing with shares of the Moola Oil Co., Ld., or the Irrawady Petroleum Syndicate. He had never heard of dealings with shares in Marshall, Cotterell and Co., Ld. The shares of the British Burmah Petroleum for June 30th, 1911, were quoted at 8s. for buyers and 8s. 11d. for sellers. The highest price on June 30th, was 8s. 3d., and on July 6th, 7s. 9d. The loading of the market with 50,000 shares at that time would have sent the Rangoon market down very heavily.

Mr. C. Jones, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, produced a summary of the capital and shares of Marshall, Cotterell and Co., and the last balance-sheet of the Aung Ban Oil Co., and list of shareholders. and certified copies of those papers dated March 31st, 1910. In that company Mr. Mower held 28,000 shares of Rs 500 each, Mr. Clifford 1,000 shares and Mr. Attia 3,300 shares. He also produced the original articles of registration, signed by seven persons, amongst whom were Messrs. Mower and Strachan. The resolutions confirming the winding up of the bank and the balance-sheet dated March 31st, 1911, of the Rangoon Oil Co., signed by Messrs. Clifford and Mower, were also produced by witness.

IRRIGATION IN SIND.

Huge Project to Harness the Indus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

A Conference took place yesterday between Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, and the members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Webb presiding. There was an unusually large attendance in view of the importance of the matters to be discussed. The chairman, in an introductory speech, surveyed the whole field of irrigation in Northern India, pointing out how closely Karachi's interests were bound up with each and every project, and urging the earnest desire of the Chamber to be fully informed of all that was going forward.

Mr. Nethersole replied that the Sukkur Barrage, and Sind Triple Irrigation scheme, which the chairman had put in the forefront of his remarks, was in the most forward state of progress among the schemes enumerated. As they all knew, this scheme had been the subject of long contention, Dr. Summers having put forward with great energy views which the Bombay Government had not been able wholly to share. However, all the difficulties had at last been smoothed out, and the position now was that the scheme had been sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, with a strong recommendation in its favour.

The estimated cost of the scheme in the form sent up by the Bombay Government was Rs. 6,69,00,000. The estimated cost of the scheme, as revised and modified by the Government of India, was now Rs. 7,82,00,000. The estimated return was 4·25 per cent., if the enhancement of land revenue were excluded from the calculation, and 4·9 per cent., if it were included. The project was the largest yet awaiting execution, and the Bohri-Hyderabad Canal would be the biggest of any which the Irrigation Department in India had constructed. The task would not be free from difficulties. The Indus river had never yet been successfully harnessed, even partially. It had always broken away from any attempt to hold it. As an example, they had the case of the protective works at Dera Gazi Khan which had been swept away, and the construction of a barrage at Sukkur thus raised some very serious engineering questions for the committee of experts, before the work on it could be started. This had been specially recommended in the despatch which the Government of India had sent home. As regards the relative urgency of the barrage and the canals, Dr. Summers had taken the view that the Indus levels would be high enough to keep the proposed perennial canals adequately supplied in the early stages of their development without a barrage, and that they should, therefore, come first. The Bombay Government, on the contrary considered that the barrage was indispensable for this purpose and should precede the canals. He himself was going to Sukkur now to look into things on the spot, and would merely say that there were now no financial difficulties in the way and that there was every reason to hope that the Secretary of State would accord sanction.

The Sarda Canal project was complicated by the opposition raised by the Rampore State, based apparently on the view that its effect would be to raise the spring level of the sub-soil water, through a large amount of land out of cultivation, and injure the health of a considerable local population. The project was further complicated by differences of opinion between the United Provinces and the Punjab Governments. After they had come to an understanding it would be for the former to see whether the differences with the Rampore State could be adjusted.

The Sutlej scheme had been sent back to the Punjab Government for further investigation. The alternative proposals were divisible into two broad classes, one contemplating two weirs across the Sutlej and the other only one.

LADY HARDINGE'S WAR FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Dec. 11.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge is opening a subscription list, in order to give the ladies of India, without distinction of race or creed, an opportunity of alleviating the sufferings of the wives and children of the Turkish killed and wounded. All subscriptions should be sent to Capt. Nicholson, A.-D.-C., Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, and periodical lists will be published of subscribers, with their names, or anonymously, according to the request of the donors.

The following is the list of donors to the fund in aid of the wives and children of the Turks killed or wounded:—

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge Rs. 1,000, her Highness the Begum of Bhopal Rs. 9,000, Quaiser Dulhan Saheba of Bhopal Rs. 1,500, Shah Bano Begun Saheba of Bhopal Rs. 1,500, Sharyar Dulhan Saheba of Bhopal Rs. 1,500, Sahebzadi Birjis Jahan Begum Saheba of Bhopal Rs. 1,500, members of the Bhopal Ladies' Club Rs. 1,375. Total Rs. 17,375.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MASTERS AND MASTERS.

THE Bishop of Bombay said, at the meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Association, the other day, that the master who was not master of his subject was a fraud. Judged by this high standard, not a few teachers in schools and colleges will fall below it. Young graduates, fresh from Oxford or Cambridge, can scarcely be masters of the subjects they are called upon to teach. You cannot fairly expect them to be full-fledged scholars at their age, and for the salaries offered by Government you cannot expect to get men of exceptional brilliancy and attainments. The best men will not usually care to come out to India, foregoing the chances of distinction open to them at home. If first-class men were induced to take service in India by a liberal scale of pay, I am sure that the expenditure would never be grudged by the people As for the ordinary run of professors, it would be hard to judge them by a high standard in the beginning. But if they fail to improve their knowledge, and are content with just slurring over their work in a mercenary spirit, then one may be tempted to label them with the stern designation employed by the bishop. His Lordship impressed upon his audience the value of the character and personality of the teacher. I quite agree that no man or woman was made a great teacher by mere training, although I should not ignore or undervalue its importance as a means whereby the teacher can turn his knowledge to the best account in imparting it to his class. But "the deeper language of example and the more living instruction of visible circumstance," which was accorded a supreme value by Rousseau in his system of education, is recognized by those who have bestowed any thought upon the subject. The personality of a great teacher is contagious. He makes a lasting impression on the susceptible minds of the youth who come under its spell. The pupils light their fire at the sacred flame which is glowing in his heart. They derive from him a lofty purpose of life, and an enthusiasm for noble ideas and deeds. They will bear throughout life the stamp of the institution in which they had the happiness to find such preceptors. H. E. the Governor reminds us, now and again, that in education it is quality, not quantity, that should be valued. "Education," he says, "can only be judged by its results, and not by the highly artificial standards of examinations alone." Quite right. But if we wish for better quality of instruction, we must have the right sort of teachers. The reform will be effected, not so much by altering the curriculum or the substitution of one subject for another, as by securing teachers of high character and great attainments, whose influence on their pupils will be elevating and inspiring.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

WHEN I recall the teachers under whom I have been, I cannot point to a single one who, even approximately, came up to the ideal of the bishop. They were mostly very poor stuff, I am sorry to say. I have not the heart to label any of them as a fraud. I must make one exception, however. He was a stern disciplinarian, very severe with the rod on occasions. He would brook no copying or any other form of dishonesty on the part of his students. There was one annual event, however, namely, the visit of the Deputy Inspector, when he made a flagrant departure from his austere principles. He would not only wink at the furtive whisperings of the boys under examination, and the passing of answers to one another, but would actually encourage, aid and abet them in the practice. While he pretended to go round the class, warning the pupils against dishonesty, and threatening dire consequences, he conveyed to them answers to questions in a sly whisper. Then we felt with a thrill of pleasure that a bond of brotherhood existed, after all, between him and us. We looked upon his conduct as an act of gracious unbending, which rendered us perfectly insensible to its ethical aspect. He was no longer another being to us, remote and alien and scarcely human. A happy understanding was established between us. We actually exchanged significant smiles with him, and were much flattered by his nods and winks, and such other kindly attentions furtively bestowed upon us. We might now have hugged him as a man and a brother. Desperate diseases, says the proverb, require desperate remedies, and the annual visitation was an event of the greatest moment. The result of the examination would have a direct bearing on the fortunes of the teacher, and the teacher thought himself justified in the means employed by him to make the best possible impression on the examiner.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

I HAVE heard of another teacher, quite a celebrity in his day, who had actually prepared a telegraphic code of signs, whereby he communicated answers to his boys, when the great Deputy came for his inspection. This officer was much enamoured of parsing and analysis, and generally of what is scornfully termed gerund-grinding. The teacher, a veteran at his trade, was equal to the occasion. He had established a recondite system of wireless telegraphy to distinguish transitive from intransitive verbs, adverbs from adjectives, and to unravel the mysteries of the various kinds of participles and conjunctions, and other grammatical puzzles. A stroke, apparently involuntary, on the forehead, or scratching the right cheek or pulling the left ear, as if abstractedly, conveyed a lot of meaning to the pupils. It is easy to understand that the examination results of his class were creditable, and this dear old soul lived to a very great age to enjoy his well-earned pension. The Deputy was a mighty power in the land. He was a living encyclopædia of knowledge. He was the highest educational officer whom we encountered once a year, and a higher was, to us, inconceivable. He could make or mar the fortunes of the master, and the master thought it was only fair to himself to employ the manœuvres and subterfuges to circumvent the Deputy. My lord bishop will be horrified, I am afraid, to learn that we were not shocked by these tactics, but rather fancied they were warranted by the occasion. But I may assure him that the boys who have undergone this experience have not, therefore, turned out hopelessly dishonest in after life.

SOME SCHOOL EXPERIENCES.

As a child, I was sent to an indigenous school conducted by two mehebajis in partnership. The children sat on the floor. There were no blackboards or benches or other appliances even of the most rudimentary kind. The school was held in a verandah free of rent. Every afternoon we were marshalled out into a side-street, where, standing in two opposite rows, we were made to shout the numerals at the top of our voice. A couple of top boys gave us the lead, and we followed. Sometimes the teacher, in order to infuse more spirit into us, himself repeated a portion of the multiplication table in a sing-song manner. He went up and down the passage, and if he suspected any urchin of lack of zeal, swish went the cane, sharp and swift. These open-air exercises always attracted a crowd of idlers, and the louder the shouting of the boys, the better it was for the reputation of the school. One of these masters was merciless in his punishment. His partner was of a dull and phlegmatic temperament. He rarely used the cane; but I was more afraid of him. He threatened often to take me to his home and imprison me in the "the cell of worms," and give me only bread and water for nourishment. That was terrible far more than the thrashing administered by the other teacher. He never carried out his threat; but the cell of worms had taken, for long, a dreadful hold of my imagination. In the English schools, which I attended later, the knowledge of many of the teachers was woefully limited. I doubt if they had read through even the text-book which they were required to teach. Of the author of the book they knew still less. One of them had a queer notion of paraphrase. We were reading Cowper's Task, the first line commencing with the words, "It is morning," and he would insist on our paraphrasing them as, "It is the dawn of day." In an exercise in English composition, a student used the phrase, "He put a period to his life." The master, in his ignorance, scored it out, and got quite facetious over it. He laughed more than was usual with him, and sarcastically observed that the boy might as well have written, "He put a comma or a semi-colon to his life!" It was impossible for the poor student to catch the spirit of the book they were reading, or feel its atmosphere, when the master himself was perfectly innocent of it. I hope and believe that teachers of the present day are much better. They may not, as a class, have reached a high standard, but they do not, I should think, fall immeasurably below it.

DION.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Calcutta Silver Challenge Medal.

Thirty-eight golfers turned out to compete in the competition for the Calcutta Silver Challenge Medal, the first day's play for which took place over the Bombay course on Wednesday morning. Several excellent scores were returned, and on the whole they were rather lower than usual, but this is to be accounted for as the course laid out for this competition was shorter than usual, two short holes on the Marine-lines maidan being played instead of the two long holes on the Oval. Conditions were by medal play under handicap, the competitor returning the best nett score to retain the medal for one year and to receive the entrance fees. Quite a number of those taking part are well in the running for the medal, and keen competition should take place on the second day. As matters stand, Marshall (—4) and Hutchence (—6) lead with nett scores of 35, Payne (—3) Stewart (scr.), and Grafton (—9), being next with 37, and Cherry (—7), and Baker (—9) with 39. Stewart playing from scratch put up a fine performance, completing the nine holes in 37. The first two holes cost him eight strokes. He then had a five and two fours, with four, three, and four to the last three holes. Marshall was round in 39, getting five holes in four each a six as the third and a three at the seventh. Hutchence had two sixes in his round of 41, but also had two threes at the first and eight holes. Payne started with two fives but got a four at the third and fourth and a three at the fifth. He spoilt an excellent round with a five to the short eighth holes. Results:—

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
J W Marshall ...	39	—4	35
W S Hutchence ...	41	—6	35
T H Payne ...	40	—3	37
A Stewart ...	37	Scr	37
J E Grafton ...	46	—9	37
A Baker ...	48	—9	39
J A Cherry ...	46	—7	39
J H Hardie ...	42	—3	39
A Gittins ...	39	+1	40
T H Watts ...	43	—3	40
J Herbertson ...	45	—5	40
M Innesker ...	41	Scr	41
K McNeill ...	44	—3	41
E Hargreaves ...	42	Scr	42
Major E Preston ...	45	—3	42
W A Cruden ...	52	—9	43
A C Owen ...	50	—7	43
J W Jessop ...	43	+1	44
B H Lockhead ...	47	—3	44
R P Scott... ...	44	Scr	44
E E Coombs ...	44	+1	45
J E P Curry ...	53	—8	45
H E Hart ...	45	Scr	45
R Aitken ...	44	+1	45
P J Arnot ...	47	—1	46
H P T Lattey ...	46	Scr	46
G T Milne... ...	56	—9	47
A L Clapham ...	51	—4	47
R B Ryall ...	53	—6	47
C J Sisson ...	55	—8	47
H W Kilby ...	52	—4	48

MACDONALD CUP.

The first round for the Macdonald Cup has resulted as follows:—

J A Cherry .... —8 } Cherry
J Herbertson .... —5

G M Hossack......... —6 } Hardie
J Hardie......... —3

E Hargreaves......... —2 } Hargreaves
J R Landon .... —4

D N Laurie......... —4 } Nicholson
M F Nicholson......... +1

POLO.

There will be polo at 4-15 p. m., on the Bombay maidan.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 11.

The concluding rounds in the Boxing Tournament resulted as follows:—

8st 7 lbs.—Pte. Goddard, 7th Hussars, beat Pte. Lennok, Camerons. Pte. Cassidy, Camerons, beat Pte. Morton, Camerons. Pte. Cassidy beat Pte. Lewis.

Lce-Corpl. Fagan, Camerons, beat Pte. Leonard, 7th Hussars. Pte. Fisher, Camerons, beat Pte. Lambourne, 7th Hussars. Fisher beat Fagan. Col. Baldock, 108th Infantry, distributed the prizes.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 11th Dec. to 6 a.m. on the 11th December:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total......	3	1
Total mortality from all causes		92
Cholera	10	3

The annual report on the inland trade of the United Provinces, for the year ending 31st March, has just been published. According to it, the exports of hemp had risen by 147,001 maunds, which were the largest on record, in the preceding year, but in the year under review they declined by 140,792 maunds, owing to restricted sowings. The decrease was chiefly in the trade with Bengal. The drop of 96,307 maunds in the exports of raw jute is said to have been apparently due to correct classification to which the attention of the railway authorities had been drawn, as fibre which was really hemp was described as jute.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Presentation of Letters Patent and Badges.

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, held a levee at the Secretariat, yesterday afternoon, when a large number of officials and citizens, entitled to be presented, attended.

The Governor's band was in attendance and played a selection of music. Officials and citizens entitled to private entree had come to the Council Hall from the central staircase, many using the hydraulic lift, and assembled in the room, waiting for his Excellency to arrive. Gentlemen entitled to private entree had come up by the northern stairs. They assembled in the suite of rooms at the Council Hall until they were ushered one by one into the Council Hall, where his Excellency the Governor was seated, and, after their names were called out, bowed and walked out from the southern door.

On his Excellency's arrival the gentlemen assembled in the Council Hall took up their respective positions and the presentation was commenced in the following order: the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, members of his Excellency the Governor's Executive Council, Judges of the High Court, and then the rest.

Immediately after the levee was over his Excellency Sir George Clarke presented the letters patent of their Knighthood to Sir Vassanji Trikamji Mulji and Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas.

Addresing Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, his Excellency said: It gives me great pleasure to convey to you these letters patent in the name of his Majesty. Your charities and the assistance you have generously given to important public objects are well-known. I congratulate you warmly on the well-merited honour you have received, and I hope you will long live to wear it, and to continue your beneficent career.

Turning to Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, the Governor said: You descend from one of the first families to settle in Bombay under British rule. You have shown great liberality and a broad-minded public spirit in helping many causes directed to the relief of distress and the advancement of your fellow citizens. I have great pleasure in presenting you with these letters patent. May you long live to enjoy this recognition of your generosity and to work for the general good.

The Governor next presented the badges of the Imperial Service Order to Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, and Mr. Godrez Dorabji Padamji.

To Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, the Governor said: You have given 26 years of valuable and loyal service to Government in important capacities. In presenting you with the badge of a Companion of the Imperial Service Order, I desire to testify to the valuable help which you have given me on various occasions. The Order to which you are admitted contains men who have worked for the Empire in all parts of the world You may be proud to wear it and to reflect that it has been won by your own merit and by the long and faithful service you have rendered.

His Excellency then spoke to Mr. Godrez Dorabji Pudamji, as follows: You have retired from the service of Government after many years of good work honourably and faithfully rendered. I have great pleasure in decorating you with the badge of the Imperial Service Order, which will show you that Government does not forget such valuable services as yours. In your well-earned rest, I am sure it will be a satisfaction to you to look back upon these service and to feel that you have played a noteworthy part in the public administration of your country.

His Excellency then presented the Donat's Badge of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, L. M. and S., F. R. I. P. H., London.

His Excellency addressed Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, in the following terms: It gives me great pleasure to present you with Donat's Badge of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to which I am proud to belong. This marked distinction is awarded to you in recognition of the valuable help you have given to the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Bombay. I am sure that your efforts in the great cause of bringing aid to bear upon the injured and suffering will continue, and I hope that others will be encouraged by your example to promote the objects of the order to which I am proud to belong.

The following is the full list of names of gentlemen who attended the levee:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Abdul Husain Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr
Ali Akbar, Mr
Aston, A H S, Mr
Barham, Canon CM ,Rev
Beale, H Mr
Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir
Bomonji Dinshaw Petit Mr
Brigstocke, Montagu, Mr
Bymonji Jamshetji, Sardar Dastur
Cameron, J, Rev
Chunilal V. Mehta Mr
Coopooswamy V, Moodliar, Sirdar
Cowasji Hormusji, Dr
Cowasji Jehangir, Sir
Crimmin, J, Lt-Col
Cammins, Harry, Major
Cadell, P R, Mr
Currimboy Ebrahim, Sir
C H Sitalvad, the Hon Mr
David, Sir Sassoon
Dinshah Petit, Sir
Edwardes S M, Mr
Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy the Hon Mr
Gibbs. Robert Tyndall, Mr
Glazebrook, N S Mr
Goculdas K Parekh, the Hon Mr
Gorios, G Dr
Greaves, H R Mr
Gubbay, M M S, Mr
Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Mr
Hut, E E, Rev
Hummel, C Mr
Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir
Iwasaki, K Mr
Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr
Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Sir
Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir
Jones, Lloyd Lt-Col
Jurgens, H Most Rev
Kaikhosro Edulji Modi Sardar Davar
Kemp, N W Mr
Kirby, N Lt.-Col.
K E Dadachanji, Dr.
Lumsden, Captain
Mackichan, Rev Dr.
Marshall, W R Col.
McDonald, James Mr
Milne, J S Wardlaw, Mr
Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Mr
Monlin, Fernand Mr
Mulji B Barbhaya, Mr
Muncherji Rustomji Dholu, Khan Bahadur
Munmohandas Ramji, the Hon Mr
M A Jinnah, the Hon Mr
Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr
Naoroji Padamji, Sardar
Norton Edward I, Mr
Navab of Sachin
Parashramrao K Bawalikar, Sirdar
Percival, Mr
Pherozishah M Mehta, Sir
Pigott, Lt.-Col
Pike, Col
Priston, Major
Procter, Sir Henry
Quin, H O Mr
Reid Marshall, Mr
Slater, Sanders Mr
Saunier, A Dr
Shambhusing Jadavrao, Raja
Shapoorji B Broacha Sir
Shrimant Krishnashah
Southby A R S Flag-, Lieutenant
Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr.
Sutton E Fleet Surgeon
Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, Khan Bahadur
Sale E L Mr
Thurn, Egen, Count
Trotter, Mr
Underwood, Edward F, Dr
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir
Viegas, A G Dr
Volkart, L Mr
Willis, Captain

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Abdur RehmanKadwani, Khan Bahadur
Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani, Mr
Abdulla Ghulam Husain Allana, Mr
Abdur Rahman Jeetayker, Mr
Adair, H S Captain
Adams R A, Mr
Ahmed Rahimtulla Sayani, Mr
Alexander W P Major
Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein, Mr
Allum H G, Mr
Almeida J S S, Mr
Anandrao Wamon Shete Rao Saheb
Anant Gopal Khambete, Mr
Anant Krishna Pai Rao Saheb
Anderson F E, Mr
Anderson W C, Mr
Appajee Ganesh Dandekar Rao Bahadur
Ardeshir Jamshedji Umrigar, Mr
Ardeshir K Turner, Mr
A D Contractor, Mr
Badrudin Lukmani, Mr
Baker P M, Mr
Balaji Krishnarao Rao, Mr
Balkrishna B T Nakhwa Patel, Rao Saheb
Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar, Rao Saheb
Balkrishna Vasudeo Pandurang, Mr
Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev, Mr
Balkrishna V Moodliar, Mr
Bapuji Cowasji Divecha, Mr
Barlee K, Mr I C S
Behramjee Nowrojee Gamudia, Mr
Bejonjee Maneckjee Daruwala, Mr
Bezonji N Horsedealer, Mr, L M and S
Bhagwandas Chutturbhuj, Mr
Bhagwanlal Panalal, Mr
Bhaskarrao V Mehta, Mr
Bhavanidas Narondas Motiwala, Mr
Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, Mr
Bhikaji Edaljee Ghaswala, Mr
Bhogilal Veerchand Deepchand, Mr
Bocarro Edward, Mr
Bocarro Joseph, Mr
Bolton R E C, Mr R I M
Bomonji Beramji Darabsett, Mr
Bomonji Dorabjee Pudumjee, Khan Bahadur
Bowen J C G Mr
Brady W H, Mr
Brent R A W, Mr
Britto A, Mr
Britto J L, Mr
Bundealibhoy Hajeebhoy, Mr
Burge J T, Mr
Barjorjee Bomanji Jassawalla, Mr
Burnett S H, Lieut-Col. I M S
Burns Cecil, Mr
Burzor Eduljee Dastoor, Mr
Busch H F Major
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Mr
Byramjee R B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Byrne C H Mr
Byrt A H, Mr
Carpenter, John H Mr
Cassamally J Peerbhoy, Mr
Cassum Dewji, Mr
Chalk, G F, Mr
Chatfield, H S, Mr
Cherry, J A, Mr
Chhabildas Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr
Chunilal HarilalSetalvad, Mr
Clark, Frank J, Mr
Clark, H G, Mr
Combe, Lucien, M
Cooke, R F R, Mr
Coombs, E E, Mr
Cousens, Henry J M, Mr
Coutinho, T M, Dr
Cowasjee Barjorjee Jassawalla, Mr
Cowasji J Petigara, Khan Saheb
Cowasjee Jehangir Redymoney, Mr
Cowasjee Orkeijee Oomrigar, Mr
Crawford, A A, Mr
Crevar, J I C S, Mr
Crowder, M H, Mr
Cudlip, E P, Mr
Currumsey Damjee, Rao Bahadur
Curry, J F P, Mr
Curtis, A D, Mr
Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Kairawalla, Mr
Dalpatbhai Khandoobhai Desai, Rao Saheb
Damodar Raghunath Purandare, Rao Bahadur
Dewjee O Chothanse, Rao Saheb
Dadi Nusserwanjiee Dadi, Mr
D'Almeida, J C Mr
Dayabhai Bhagubhai Javeri, Mr
Dayabhai Surajlal Thathi, Mr
De Souza, A M, Mr
De Souza J A, Dr
De Monte D A, Dr
De Quadros J J, Mr
De Silva, D M, Dr
Dhirajlal P Shroff, Mr
Dhondi N Vezraj, Dr
Dounjishaw Hormusji Sidhwa, Mr
Dias A P, Dr
Dias A W, Mr
Dinshaw Bamonji Master, Dr
Dinshaw Hormusji Batliwalla, Mr
Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Dr
Donald A K, Mr
Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner, Mr
Dosabhai RustomjiBardi, Mr
Dosabhai R D Sethna, Mr
Dost Mahomed F Chinoy, Mr
Duggan E M, Mr
Duntill C M G, Lt
Dunkerley J H Mr
Dunkerley W, Mr
Dwarkadas Gordhandas Permanandas, Mr
D L Joshi, Rev Canon
De Souza, A J Mr
Delves, R H A Mr
Earle, J V, Mr
East, F A H, Mr
Edulji Bhikaji Kumana, Khan Bahadur
Eduljee Jamshedjee Treasurywala, Dr
Ellapa Balaram, Rao Bahadur
Ellis, Reginald, Mr
Elliott, R E A Mr
Evans, S C Major
Fardunji A Cursetji Furdunji, Mr
Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Dr
Fawcett, H W, Mr
Fazul Dost Mahomed Allana, Mr
Fazulbhoy M Chinoy, Mr
Fernandes, P A, Mr
Festing, J E Y, Capt
Framji Bomanji Master, Mr
Framji Dorabji Framji Pandan, Mr
Fraser, D S, Dr
Froom, A B, Mr
Furdoonji Jamsetji Parukh, Mr
Furdoonji Merwanj Banaji, Mr
Gadney, F M, Mr
Ganesh Ragunath Merchant, Mr
Garrett, A J, Mr
George, W J, Mr
Godrez D Pudumji, Mr
Gokuldas Naranji, Mr
Goldsmith, B K, Capt
Goolam Husein Moloobhai, Mr
Gordon, F I, Mr
Gorrie, H T, Mr
Govind BhaoPrabhakar, Mr
Govind K Botri, Mr
Graham, H J, Mr
Graham, L Mr, I C S
Grinbuton, J L, Capt
Guibara, A L, Mr
Gulam Mahomed Parker, Mr
Haji Ahmed Dewji, Mr
Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobani, Mr
Hall Joseph, Mr
Hanson C M, Mr
Hanson F. W Mr
Herbert A G Capt
Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit, Mr
Harris H R Mr
Hart H E Mr
Hawes J W, Major
Hayes-Sadler J, Capt
Hendry A, Capt
Heredia M A, Dr
Hewett B H, Mr
Heywood R. S Rev Canon
Hiralal Ramlal Naik, Mr
Hirjibhai Hormusji Wadia, Mr
Hood H H Mr
Hoosein Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, Mr
Hope W H W, Major
Hormasji, Ardeshir Wadya, Mr
Hormasji Dorabji Pudumji, Mr
Hormasji Nassarwanji Sirvai, Dr
Hormasji Sorabji, Mr
Hormazdiar P Dastur, Mr
Horusji N Bhimandiwala, Khan Bahadur
Hoseason W S, Mr
Houston J W, Capt
Hubbard G H, Major
Hughes William H, Mr
Hussonally Moolla Hakimji, Khan Bahadur
Hume Robert E, Dr
Hutchinson L T R, Major I M S
H M J Cursetjee, Lt
H M Masina, Dr
Ibrahim Haji Haroon Nakhoda, Mr
Ismail Abdoolabhoy Laljee Mr
Ismail G Allana, Mr
Jackson, Mr
Jagmohandas Motilal Shroff, Mr
Jagmohondas Vandravandas, Bhaisett, Mr
Jainarayan H Dani, Mr
Jammasp Pheroze Dastur, Mr
James, F H, Capt
Jamnadas Lakmidas Mody, Mr
Jamsetjee Ardaser Wadia, Mr
Jamsetji R Desai, Mr
Jamshedji Byramji Vachha, Mr
Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, Mr
Jeejeebhoy R B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr
Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr
Jehangir Edalji Davar, Mr
Jehangir Manekji Kharsedjee, Mr
Jehangir N Gamadia, Mr
Jehangir Ruttanjee Dubash, Mr
Jijibhai Edulji Modi, Mr
Jivajee Sorabjee, Mr
Jivanlal Panalal, Mr
Johnston, D S Mr
Jones Frederick, G Mr
Kaikhushru Ardeshir Bala, Mr
Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw, Mr
Kanaiyalal Ranachhodabhai Dave, Mr
Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr
Kavasji Behramji Shroff, Dr
Kavasji Bejanji Setna, Mr
Kavasji Dadabhoy H Dobash, Mr
K D Cooper, Dr
K J Divecha, Mr
Kazi Mahomed, Ali Murghay, Khan Saheb
Kazi Sayed Nurrudin Pirzade, Mr
Kemp, K M Mr
Kerr, Negel, Mr
Kershaspji Rustomji Dadachanji, Mr
Kesanji Nathu Sailor, Rao Bahadur
Kharsedji Nasarwanjee Contractor, Khan Bahadur
Kidd, Ralph, Mr
K Subramani Aiyar, Mr
Klosz, W H, Mr
K N Karanjia, Dr
Krishnarao R Jayakar, Mr
Krishnadas Goverdhandas, Madiwala, Mr
Krishnalal M Jhaveri, Mr
Kunhardt, J C G, Capt
Lallubhai AsharamShah, Mr
Lalubhai, Samaldas, Mr
Lambert, E T, Capt
Lane, N H, Major
Latimer, J H, Mr
Lattey, H P T, Mr
Leao, S A, Mr
Leslie, Melville, Mr
Leslie, Rogers, J B, Mr
Listen, W Glen, Major
Longstaff, J L, Mr
Lowther, H, Lieut-Col
McBain J A, Mr
McDonald A, Mr
Mackenzie C J, P N, Mr
Mackeson J E, Maj
Maclean G G C, Capt
Madhowdas Goculdas L Pasta, Mr
Madhusudan Raoji Sunkersett, Mr
Maganlal Delpatram Khakhar, Mr
Mackison, J W, Mr
Mahomedhbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr
Mahomedji Haji Adam Maniar, Mr
Mahomed Fariduddin Khan Saheb
Mahomed Hajeebhhoy Lalji, Mr
Maidment, R W, Mr
Major, F F, Major
Manajee Rajoojee, Rao Saheb
Maneckji F H Sethna, Mr
Mancherji Hormasjee Taleyarkhan, Mr
Mangaldas Karsundas Mulji, Mr
Manordas T Karjivandas, Mr
Marriott, J H J, Capt
Martin, A Rev A, S J
Martin, James R, Mr
Martyr, J F Mr
Mason, Rev C D T
Mathai, P M Dr
May, B Mr
Meade, W Capt
Meheralli Mahomed Fakira, Mr
Mentith, W F Stuart, Mr
Mereer, G, Mr
Merwanjee Nowroji Antia Mr
Messent, P Glynn, Mr
Meyer C H L Lt Cpl, I M S
Michael, L W, Mr
Millard W S Mr
Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Mr
Mirza Ibrahim Baig Capt
Moberly, C N, Capt D V R
Modi, M P, Mr
Mohonlal Panalal, Mr
Morarjee Vussonjee Munjee, Mr
Moreshwar Chintamon Jaule, Mr
Moreshwar Wishwanath Pradhan, Mr
Moses, E, Dr
Monlui Abdulla Ahmed. Mr
M V Mehta, Mr
Muller, Julius, Mr
Muncherjee Framjee Khan, Mr
Muncherjee Pallonjee Contractor, Mr
Murlidher Tarachand, Mr
Murray, H B, Mr
Narandas Purshotumdas, Mr.
Nowrojee M Dumasia Mr.
Narayan V Mandlik, Mr.
Nanabhai Ardesher F Moos, Mr.
Nagindas P Mehta Mr.
Nadirshaw, H E Sukhia, Mr.
Nagindas, P Mehta, Dr.
Nayan H Pandia, Mr.
Navrosji H Cooper Mr.
Nasurbnoy A Lalljee, N Mr.
Ferrers Nicholson M Mr.
Nowrosjee Hormusjee Mr.
Nowrorjee, J Gamadra, Mr.
Nowrosjee D Dhakmarvala, Mr.
N H Choksy, Dr.
N B Kumear, Mr
N F Surveyor, Dr.
Nurmahomed M Chinoy Mr.
Oliveira, Frank, Mr
Olfard, F Chief Engineer
Ookerjee Cawasjee Oomrigar, Mr
Oomur Waji Yoosof Sobani, Mr
Owen, A C Major
Oosman Khan, Risaldar
Pearce, F H Mr
Pearse, R E Gregor, Mr
Pereira Fred, W Mr
Peroshaw, K Bamji Mr
Pestonji, M Kanga Mr
Pherozshah, B R Mody Mr
Phelps, M P Major
Pherozsha,Bomanji Petit Mr
Phillips, R P Mr
Pinsent, A E Mr
Potts, F H Capt
Pratt, E G W Major
Price, A B Mr
Price, R C P Mr
PurmonandChatturbhooj Mr
Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi
Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathabhoy, Mr
Purshotamdas Thakordas Mr
Rahimtulla Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Rahimtulla Karmali Pirbhai, Mr
Rajabally V Patel, Mr
Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, Mr
Ramchandra M Bhat, Mr
Ramdass Goverdhandass, Mr
Ramkrishna S Navalkar, Mr
Ramnarayen Amerchand, Rao Bahadur
Ranchhodbhai B Patel, Mr
Ranjit Kalabhai, Mr
Raoji V J Shankarsett, Mr
Ratansha Tomulji Nariman, Dr
Reed H Stanley, Capt
Reilly, C C Lieut-Col
Remington J B Mr
Rennick R W de C, Capt
Retallack P Hamilton, Mr
Richardson C, Major
Rien E V, Mr
Rigby C M Capt
Robinson C B, Mr
Russ C A, Mr
Rustam Bomonsha Vakil, Khan Bahadur
Rustam J Modi, Mr
Rustom N Vatchaghandy, Mr
Rustamjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Rustamji Edaljee Mody, Mr
Rustomji Kharsedji Farachand, Mr
Rustomji Mancherji Chichgar, Mr
Rustomji Nanabhai. Ranina, Mr
Rustomji Naoroji Motabhoy, Mr
Rustum S Captain, Mr
Ruttonchad, Fullockchand, Mr
R D Sethna, Mr
R K Syer, Mr
Saiyid, M S Husain, Mr
Sayed, Gulam M Repaie, Mr
Saeed, Shamsuddin Mahomedi, Mr
Shapurjee, Sorabjee Mistry, Mr
Shankar, Govind Kharkar, Mr
Shapurjee N Guzder, Mr
Shap, A K. Major
Shaik, Ebrahim Hafiz, Mr
Shamsuddin, A Tayabji, Mr
Shams-ul-Ulama J J Modi, Mr
Shamrao D Mankar, Mr
Salebhoy, K Barodawalla Mr
Sells, A F, Mr
Sheriff, Devji Canji, Mr
Sinclair, C G Commander
Simpson, A F, Mr
Somerville, H G C Commander
Sorabjee, Dadabhoy H Dubash, Mr
Sorabjee Bamonjee Master, Mr
Sorabjee, Framjee Bilimoria, Mr
Sorab K Nariman, Dr
Sorab C Hormusjee, Dr
Sorab K Engineer, Mr
Sowerby, M H Mr
Smith, S D Mr
Kirke-Smith, A Mr
Smyth F Watson, Mr
Stronger, Mr
Scott, R Rev Dr
Sitaram, Keshav, Bole, Mr
Spence, R A, Mr
Spencer, F D Mr
Stevenson, H B Captain
Street, A Lieut-Col
Soonderdas, Narandas, Mr
S R Bhandarkar, Mr
S S Batliwala, Mr
Shanks, A D Mr
S D Bharucha, Dr
Sullivan, H D D Major
Sulleiman, M Manga, Mr
Sultanalli, M Chinoy Mr
Sultanalli, Hajeebhoy Mr
Syed, Mahomed Abdulla Khan, Mr
Taylor, Newinan Capt
Taylor, Robert Mr
Tennent, C B Mr
Tookaram, Jawaji Chowdhari Mr
Transhel, H G Mr
Trevor, A Hill Hon'ble Lt Col
Trikamlal, R Desai Mr
Tucker, E F Foston Major
Tulsidas, Keshavdas Modi, Mr
Tulsidas Kilabhai Thanawala Mr
Turner, A J Mr
Turner, C W A Mr
Turner, E G Mr
Turner, J A Mr
Turner, Laying A Mr
Tyers, J Mr
Underhill N, Mr
Valabdas Jamnadas, Mr
Valabhuarayen J Dani, Mr
Valley Mahomed Davjee, Mr
Vamansao Ganpatrao Pitale, Mr
Vasanjj Bhagwandas, Mr
Vincent F H. Mr
Vithal Pandurang Chran, Rao Sahib
Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Rao Bahadur
Vinayak SadanandJoshi, Mr
V G Kirloskar, Mr
Vincent H O, Lieut-Col
Wale P R, Mr
Walker W S, Capt
Wallace John, Mr
Waltby C M, 2 Lt
Wamanrao Nana Morba, Mr
Waterworth, Capt
Walkins C R, Lt
Wilson F W, 2 Lt
Watson E Younghusband, Mr
Watson J Frank, Mr
Watson J P, Capt
Wells L V, Lt
White F Norman, Capt I M S
Whyte A H, Mr
Wilkson H R H, Mr
Willard A, Mr
Williamson D, Mr
Wilson P R Mr
Witted G, Mr
Woollcombe R, Mr
Yates J A, Capt
Yeshwant Annakunte, Mr

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT CURRY-ROAD.

Two Persons Killed by a Locomotive.

Four Hindu coolies were carrying a corrugated sheet along the railway line at Curry-road yesterday when an engine with two waggons and two brakes came up. Just as the engine approached them, they attempted to cross the line, in front of the engine, but misjudged their speed, with the result that they were all knocked down. Two of them were run over. They were all brought to Byculla by the same train and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital. One of them named Sanyana Yelloppa, about twenty-five years of age, died on his way to the hospital, while the other, who was run over and whose name was Ramnna Shirappa, died last night. Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, on view of the body of the two coolies, when Mr. G. R. Jones, driver of the engine, said that he was taking the train from Dadar to Wari Bunder when he saw the four men walking on the down line with a corrugated sheet on their heads. When he saw them they were clear of the line, but as he got near them they tried to cross the line immediately in front of the engine within less than twenty paces. He blew the whistle and applied the brakes, but the men were all knocked down and injured. Witness had no time to pull up.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by their being accidentally knocked down and run over by a railway engine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Development of Bandora.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Almost all the readers of your valuable columns are fully aware that a great future awaits us in the improvement of Bandora. The labour and energy spent by our Special Officer, Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., in the planning of Bandora, are undeniable facts, and, while Government is undertaking these costly improvements, it would I think be wise for the Bandora Municipality to require setsback, in places where buildings have been demolished, and thus increase the width of the roads, while there is an opportunity to do so at a low cost.

An extension in the width of the road is much needed at the abrupt curve in the demolished buildings opposite St. Andrew's Church, and it would be a blessing to all if the Bandora Municipality acquired this immediately, so as to make the road 50 feet wide or thereabouts, on account of the sharp curve.—Yours, &c.

BANDORITE.

December 12.

THE MOHURRUM.

The Mohurrum has again opened peacefully, and the Mahomedan community is again showing the disposition, which began to display itself last year, to pay principal attention to the religious elements of the celebrations. Consequently, very few tabuts have been constructed. Yesterday was the second day of the Mohurrum, and in the afternoon the police had received applications for licences for one tabut only, and only two for punjahs. It is not likely, therefore, that there will be any tabut procession on Katel-ke-rat, in which respect, if it is so, the Mohurrum in Bombay will resemble that of last year. During the festival dinner will be provided for 15,300 Bohras every evening at Dawood Bhag.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

APPEAL IN GAMBLING CASE.

New Section of the Law Needed for Conviction.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

The Erskine-road gambling case, which dragged on for several days in the Bombay Police Court before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, and ended in the conviction of Jaffer Mohammad and sixteen others, the first to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and fifteen to a week's simple imprisonment (the 5th accused having died), came up for hearing on a motion before the Bombay High Court, yesterday. Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao heard the matter. Mr. Raikes appeared for the appellants, while Mr. Strangman, the Advocate General, appeared in support of the conviction.

Mr. Raikes, after giving the facts of the case, said there had been only one witness in the case who had said that a profit of six pice in the rupee was made by the keeper of the house, but the magistrate did not believe him fully, and he thought it unsafe to act on his evidence, as he was an accomplice. The law says that there must be profit. The sentence was also unnecessarily severe. Mr. Raikes, having raised the question of a warrant, said that the magistrate was of opinion that the Commissioner of Police could verbally authorise the Deputy Commissioner to enter the house without a warrant. That was creating a new Act of Legislation. It was illegal for the Deputy Commissioner to arrest without a warrant.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—But the Commissioner has the authority vested in him.

Mr. Raikes:—But he cannot give it to others. Even if he has the authority inherent in him, he cannot give it to others. Here the word "give" is used, and 31 Bom., p. 438, is relied on by the magistrate. It was Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's ruling. I wish Mr. Justice Chandavarkar were sitting on this bench, so that I could argue the point before him. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar made a slight error. I cannot understand Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's ruling. He said that the District Magistrate could do himself that which he could empower others to do. With all deference, I would say that that legal maxim of his only empowers the Commissioner of Police to do and act according to the law and Gambling Act. The maxim of his is all right, but this should not be construed so liberally as to lay hands on the liberty of the subject.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Apart from the Gambling Act, can the Commissioner of Police declare a house as a gaming house.

Mr. Raikes:—No. By using the word "delegate" Mr. Justice Chandavarkar begs the question. If it were carried further most extraordinary results would follow. If your Lordship can order anything to be carried out, your Lordship cannot necessarily do it yourself. A judge can order a man to be hanged, but he cannot hang the man himself. Section 937, Cr. P. C., supports me; there the District Magistrate is empowered to do a thing himself or to empower others to do it.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—The difficulty is that we are confronted with the ruling of a bench of this court. We are precluded from overriding that ruling. I won't do that. We may be of your opinion but there is a difficulty.

Mr. Raikes:—It is a mere "obiter dicta." Your Lordships are not precluded from differing from the ruling. The Privy Council ruling says you can. Otherwise let it be referred to the Full Bench. Will your Lordships hear the Advocate-General on the two points now?

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Yes.

Mr. Strangman:—I cannot understand how the two points go together. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner would be entitled to do these things. If they are authorised to delegate their powers, they can certainly do the thing themselves. A vakil cannot appear for a party unless he is authorised to do so in a certain way. The way this was done was the point. A judge cannot hang a man himself, because the functions of a judge and the hangman are not the same. But the constable and the Commissioner have equal functions, only the Commissioner has more power.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—It is a penal section, and what you want to do is to add a new section to the Act. You want a section saying that what the Commissioner can authorise others to do, he can do himself.

Mr. Strangman:—There is no express sanction in the law saying that the Commissioner could do the thing himself. I quite see the strength of the argument of the other side, but the law is there, and it must be carried out. There is no getting out of it. In this case the information was taken by Mr. Harker. It is a mere technicality. Under the provisions of the section, the Deputy Commissioner could authorise himself.

Mr. Justice Batchelor then, in acquitting the accused and reversing the judgment of the lower court, said:—

This is a revision application. The judgment convicts petitioners under section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act (Act 4 of 1887). The facts are simple. On the 27th September Mr. Harker got some information at night in connection with the Gambling Act. He took the informant's statement, and he took some policemen with him, and raided the house, where the petitioners were found sitting with small coins lying about. Section 5, under which they have been convicted, speaks of gambling, etc. A common gaming house is defined in the Act. The conviction has proceeded on the application of the rule of law, the presumption laid down in section 7, which enacts that when cards are found in a house, etc., section 6 enacts it lawful for the Commissioner of Police, upon information, to give authority to any police officer to arrest all persons in the house, and seize the instruments. It is admitted that the conviction is good if the presumption stated under section 7 of the Act applies to it, and is bad if it does not. The whole thing hinges on this presumption. The officer who raided the house was the Deputy Commissioner, and not the Commissioner. It may be assumed that the Deputy Commissioner has as extensive powers as the Commissioner. It remains to see what those powers are. He has power to give authority to a subordinate.

In 31 Bom., 438, the learned magistrate had held that the magistrate had powers to do that which he was empowered to depute another officer to do. The High Court Bench held that since a first class magistrate had authority to order the arrest of a person he could himself make the arrest. What was true of the magistrate was true of the police. These observations of the bench were "obiter," and not necessary for the decree. However, they must be taken as they stood.

The penal statute must be construed strictly. There were special circumstances when a raid was made and the mere finding of cards in a house did not show it to be a common gaming house. The house where the cards are found must be entered under a warrant under section 6.

We must now assume that the Deputy Commissioner had authority to enter the house and arrest and seize. We cannot concede that the presumption under section, ought to be applied. Admittedly, the Deputy Commissioner entered without any warrant under section 6. It may be, as suggested, that our construction of the Act would fail to give effect to the intention which influenced the legislature to enact the section which might have allowed the Commissioner of Police to enter the house without a warrant. Without a new section the conviction could not be supported.

The conviction could not stand, and their Lordships therefore, directed the acquittal and discharge of the petitioners. The appellants were all on bail.

COMPLAINT OF OBSCENITY.

One Vishnu Puranik of Panvel, Kolaba (Thana), was proceeded against under section 292, I. P. C., before the sub-divisional Magistrate of Kolaba, N. D., for having printed for sale a pamphlet called Vyavahar Vaidyaka (part I) in Marathi, at two annas a copy. It contained passages alleged to be obscene. It was printed at the Shri Dhut Papeshwar Press owned by Vishnu Puranik. Vishnu maintained that the passages were not obscene. The complaint was filed under instructions from the District Magistrate, Kolaba. Two eminent doctors from Bombay said the passages were not obscene. The Magistrate said that the discussions, though in the nature of very sound and good advice, could not but have a depraving influence upon feeble minds. The book did not appear to the Magistrate to be one on medicine, though the defence said it was. It was full of advertisements.

The author might have very praiseworthy objects in view, the Magistrate said, when he compiled the book. As the Magistrate, after careful reading of the passages, found that they would have an immoral influence on those minds that were open to such influences, he held them to be obscene, and fined the accused Rs. 30 and ordered the destruction of the book (worth Rs. 1,000).

An appeal was preferred to the Sessions Judge of Thana, asking him to refer the matter to the Bombay High Court for the revocation of the Magistrate's orders.

The Sessions Judge did so. In referring it to the High Court, he said that there was a large pharmacy of native medicines at Panvel called the "Shri Dhut Papeshwar Arogya Mandir." On behalf of that institution accused prepared, printed and published the book "Vyavahar Vaidyak." It was of 126 pages, and its main object was to advertise the medicines prepared by the pharmacy. To make the book instructive and interesting, and to attract public attention according to the fashion of the day, certain rules of conduct to acquire and preserve health, the causes of several diseases and other physiological facts were given. The translations of the objectionable passages were very accurate, both literally and in spirit. The Magistrate had not clearly stated which of the passages he considered to be obscene.

The Sessions Judge then himself translated all the objectionable passages. He held that the book contained sound advice proferred to erring youth, and that there was nothing in the passages to complain of. Dr. Bhajekar and Col. Kirtikar gave their opinion in favour of the defence, and the Judge said that the evidence of a doctor, scholar, philosopher and literary savant like Col. Kirtikar carried great weight and authority. He did not see why the Magistrate's opinion without sound reasons should be given more weight than the opinion of eminent and scientific men. The Magistrate's order for the destruction of the book was too harsh, as only the objectionable passages need have been destroyed. The Judge finally held that the book warned young men against evil practices rather than depraved them, and that it was a medical publication. The tendency of the book was not, therefore, to deprave and corrupt morals, but to sell medicines.

The matter came up for final decision before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao.

Their Lordships held that the general object of the book, "Medicine in Practice, or Practical Medicine," was to advertise various medicines, and to stimulate their sale. The author described certain rules of conduct calculated to acquire or preserve health. Their Lordships were of opinion that if the prosecution had succeeded in showing that the detailed passages on which they relied were of an obscene character, the author's liability in respect of those passages would not be saved or avoided merely by reference to other passages in the book, which might contain moral precepts of an unexceptionable character. The question was whether the prosecution had succeeded in showing that the charged passages were such as should be called "obscene." The meaning of the word was clear from the definition given by Chief Justice Cockburn in R. vs. Hicklin, L.R., 3 Q.B., p. 360. The important point to look at would be rather the form of the expression than the actual meaning. For the same meaning might be obscenely expressed by one form of language, and yet by the use of another form of language might be couched in expressions free from reproach. A distinction should be observed between obscenity, i.e., language calculated to influence the passions, and a certain primitive frankness of expression such as one would expect to find in such a language as Marathi. Everyone conversant with human language and its resources was aware that it was not primitive frankness or directness of expression which was most likely to corrupt or inflame the mind. Mr. Justice Rao was of opinion that there was nothing in the Marathi form of language there employed, which could justify the epithet obscene. On the contrary, the language chosen was rather of a sanscrit character; was rather stilted and dignified than inflammatory or passionate. The Sessions Judge, whose own vernacular was Marathi, gave it that description. The Sessions Judge said that it was conceded by the prosecution that the language used was chaste throughout, and, to express the meaning, no better words could have been used of a scientific character. If the mere words were discarded as being quite incapable of satisfying the legal test of obscenity, then the thoughts which the words conveyed were equally incapable of satisfying that test; for the thoughts conveyed were in all cases serious, not to say solemn. No attempt was anywhere made by the author to represent sexual aberration or excess as a matter of triviality, or as a matter easily obtaining forgiveness. On the contrary, his whole purpose, which he maintained, even throughout the impugned passages, was to call the reader's attention to the heavy penalty, which outraged nature exacted for any violation of her physiological laws. That was clear from an impartial perusal of the passages charged, and Dr. Bhajekar and Col. Kirtikar, who were entitled to speak, bore them out. The doctors were both ripe in age and experience, and they were physicians by profession. They gave their evidence not merely as physicians. The doctors were careful to point out that they spoke simply as educated men familiar with the language and the subject-matter of the book. Col. Kirtikar's evidence appeared to their Lordships to be exceptionally weighty, inasmuch as he was described by the Sessions Judge as being not merely a doctor, but a scholar, a philosopher and a literary savant of weight and authority. Their Lordships had judged the passages to the best of their powers of understanding them, and they saw no reason to suppose that they had missed their meaning or aim. They were satisfied that there was nothing in the passages charged which was calculated to deprive or corrupt the minds of those open to such influences, or to inflame the passions of the young or immature. Their Lordships thought, therefore, that the prosecution was in the case mistaken, and that their Lordships must set aside the conviction, and direct the accused to be acquitted and discharged, Their Lordships ordered that the fine, if realised, should be returned to the accused, and that the order under section 521, C. P. C., be discharged, and the books delivered to the accused.

DISPUTE OVER A WILL.

Girdhar Bhawanishankar, a Brahmin, residing at Mamadevi, of Shri Brahmacharya Karsondasji of the temple of Shri Shankar Narayan of Bet, Dwarka, applied to the Bombay Hight Court to have the probate granted to him of the will of Bai Gangabai (deceased), widow of Manji Purshotam, Bhatia Hindu, an inhabitant of Bet in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar. Bai Gangabai died at Bet in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar on 12th October 1912. The deceased left property in Bombay. By her will she appointed the incumbent of the gadi of the temple of Shri Shankar Narayan in Bet (Dwarka), namely Shri Brahmachari Shri Balaramdayaji as executor. Balaramdasji died in 1911. Shri Brahmariji Karsandasji succeeded him, and is the present incumbent of the gadi. Shri Brahmachariji Karsondasji is residing in Bet, Dwarka.

Narsi Takersi Shah also applied for probate of the estate of the deceased, saying that the deceased had willed the estate to him. The parties at last came to a settlement, and applied for a consent decree (by which plaintiff got the probate) yesterday before Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court.

Narsi Takersi Shah objected to the granting of the probate to Girdhar Bhawanishankar, and the application for letters of administration was changed into a regular suit, and Girdhar Bhawanishankar became the plaintiff, and Narsi Takersi the defendant. The defendant sought all costs.

His Lordship, Mr Justice Davar, after hearing Mr. Dastur for the defendant and counsel for the plaintiff, allowed the consent decree to be passed, and ordered the costs of the defendant to be paid out of the estate.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TREACHER AND CO.'S CASE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. N. Gazder, a merchant and a shareholder in Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., appeared again to answer the charge of defamation preferred against him by the chairman and directors of the company, in that he had made certain allegations against them at the last general meeting held on the 1st August 1912.

Mr. H. Campbell, barrister, instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. N. B. Gazder, barristers, with Mr. Kanuga, and Mr. Nariman, pleaders, were for the defence.

Mr. H. G. Cocke, partner in the firm of Me A. F. Ferguson and Co., chartered accounts examined by Mr. Kirke-Smith, said that he auditor to Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld. printed accounts and the original balance-sh were correct so far as he knew.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saher, he said th he had been a chartered accountant for the eight years. He had not compared the prin balance-sheet with the manuscripts, but former should be an exact copy of the lat He could not say whether there had been an int mediate copy between the first and the last print copies, as he was not in Bombay at the time of th issue. If there had been one it would have b signed by the auditors. The copy filed with t Registrar of Joint Stock Companies was also sign by the auditors. He had not signed it himself. bore the firm's signature. The directors were p marily responsible for the preparation of t balance sheet. It was the auditor's duty to che it with the vouchers and books.

Mr. Saher:—When a company occupies cert premises which it owns, is it not customary in s mitting the accounts to the shareholders to de itself with the rent which it would otherwise h had to pay.

Witness:—I have never heard of such a thing.

Or to take debit for a certain percentage on t cost of the building?—In certain circumstances, b not in all.

In what particular circumstances?—When depr ciation is to be charged If the premises are su posed to be worth the full figure as it stan in the balance-sheet, it would not usually charged in further depreciation. The practi differs a great deal in this respect. It is n usual in this country to debit a percentage of t cost of the building in the profit and loss account way of rent.

Witness said he had never known of this bein done. In England the practice was not unknow but even there it was by no means univers Such a debit was common in respect of depreciatio but not of rent.

On the 3rd December after Mr. R. Barlow' examination certain direct questions were put t him by the Court. Mr. R. Barlow's replies to the queries are recorded in the official notes by th magistrate as follows:—I have never at any tim imputed any dishonesty or any culpable neglect t Mr. Knowles; certainly not. He was undoubtedl not dishonest or wilfully negligent.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Actin Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairaz Inspector Sargon charged Rustom Abdul Rahim a Mahomedan vagrant, with receiving and dispos ing of stolen property, knowing it to be such.

The evidence showed that Rustom was on visiting terms with one Abdul Karrim, who was a servant to Mr. Karmali P. B. Sajan, a Khoja merchant residing at Nishan Pada-road. Rustom rented a room, where he was arrested on suspicion on the 8th instant, when a shawl, a prayer mat clothes, crockery, etc., property worth Rs. 40, belonging t the complainant, was found.

The accused admitted his guilt and pleaded for mercy. The magistrate convicted and sentenced him to four months' hard labour as he had three previous convictions against him.

FISHERMEN'S FOLLY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Pandurang Motiram and nine other Indian fishermen were charged with violating the navigation regulations.

The complaint was that the accused had obstructed the channel set apart for ocean-going steame by casting their nets, gear and heavy ropes there.

Mr. Vicaji, pleader, who defended the accused pleaded guilty on behalf of his clients and said tha they had offended inadvertently.

The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 4 each and warned them never again to repeat it.

RUSSIA IN MONGOLIA.

The terms of the Russo-Mongolian Conventio reveal an even more serious state of affairs than ha yet been supposed. While the recognition of Mo golian independence was technically misrepresente in the first telegram from St Petersburg of Octobe 19. describing the ceremonies at Urga on M Korestovetzs arrival the effect of the Convention i actually worse for China than if Mongolia had bee set up as an independent state. An ingenious quibble in the tail of the agreement permits China on certain conditions to retain an empty form of suzerainty But for all practical purposes that suzerainty is a good as transferred to Russia. No interference by China is to be allowed in Mongolia's internal administration, no colonization, no Chinese troops. On the other side, no treaty with outside parties may be negotiated by Mongolia that Russia does not approve, no other foreigners are to receive fuller rights in Mongolia than Russians, and the privileges of Russian traders are secured on the lines of the Russo-Chinese Treaty of 1881 on which of course, Russia has long since placed her ow interpretation.

The Convention marks the climax of the Policy made public, though doubtless not then inaugurated nearly two years ago. Early in the year 1911 the Russian Government presented certain imperative claims to China, based, as it was alleged, upon non observance of the Treaty of 1881. Chief amon these claims were the right of control over Im port and export tariffs along the frontier of the Ne Territory; extraterritorial rights; freedom of mov ment and to trade, for all Russian subjects i Mongolia and the Tienshan district beyond the Grea Wall; and the appointment of three new Russia consulates in Mongolia, with freedom to buy lan and to build in certain towns where the Russia Government asserted that it was at liberty to estab lish consulates. The whole set of claims was enforce by a ultimatum, accompanied by an ominous rattlin of the sword, on March 26; to which China had n option but to return an unequivocal acceptance. I is just conceivable that matters might have remaine in this position but for the action of the Mongolia themselves, furthered by China own incredible foll and delay in coming to terms with the Six Powe Group for the consolidation of her whole positio But for that delay it is fairly safe assume tha M. Korostovetz's mission would never have take place. With the common interest that would hav been shared by the six Powers in the conciliatin of Chinese opinion, no interference by any outsid party in the Dependencies could have been tolerate by the Group without strong protest on their par As it is, Republican China has simply played int the hands of Russia, to whom the Mongol Princ had formally appealed for assistance in July, 1911. If further pretext for action were desired, it wa supplied by the declaration Mongolian independence on December 29, and in the refusal President Yuan Shih-kai's invitation in April to join in the work of establishing the Republic.

The grievances of the people of Outer Mongoli against China a substantially the same as those o Inner Mongolia, as shown, indirectly, by the terms of the Convention. It remains to be seen how long the Mongols will have cause to congratulate themselves on their change of masters. Already, according to one telegram some of the Princes are manifesting displeasure at certain concessions said to have been granted to Russia. But in any case, the Mongolians have none to thank but themselves if the Convention prove not to their liking. Far otherwise is it with China. It is easy to feel impatience with those shortsighted leaders of the nation who have allowed their heritage beyond the wall to be filched from them, the while they wasted time and tissue over delusive rights and imaginary wrongs. But from China herself, compelled to endure this bitter slight and actual loss, no impartially minded on looker will withhold his sympathy. Loose as were the bonds that united Mongolia to China, the great Dependency was none the less a part of the Chinese Empire. Its colours are included in the Republican flag; itself has been reckoned by common consent in the "brotherhood of the Five Nations" Now the bonds of union are severed, it is to be feared beyond repair. Protests in St. Petersburg are not likely to avail much against the "fait accompli" of the Convention, which moreover, is so worded as to leave little scope for outside assistance. China has lost Outer Mongolia, at least for the present and there is nothing left to her but to prevent the sickness of defection from spreading. To that end there is but one method. She must make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness. The prosperity of the Middle Kingdom means much more th[illegible] the material welfare of the people. It means that many friends outside China will have a direct interest in securing her against intrigue and aggression. If the Republican Government could but realize and act upon that truth its control over the Dependencies would be immeasurably strengthened. It might even yet be possible to convert into something practical that shadow of a suzerainty which the Mongolian Convention has left to China.—"N. C. Herald."

AVIATORS IN COLOMBO.

Later will Visit Bombay and other Indian Towns.

The French aviators at present in Colombo, are th well-known men in aviating circles.

M. George Verminck has been flying for the last o years all over France, but has never been to gland. He uses a Bleriot, and took part in the ilitary trial and also in the last French army anœuvres.

M. Marc Pourpe gained fame by crossing the hannel and landing at Dover in a Bleriot. He so accomplished the first flight across the widest rt of the English Channel to England and back to ance without landing, the remarkable part of the rformance being that he had no boats to follow m in his crossings of the water. He was also one of e first to use the Wright biplane. He has given me exhibitions in Australia where he stayed two ars, and since returning to France has taken part many meetings.

Three Bleriot machines have been brought to eylon, and will be fitted with the latest type of nome motors of 50 h. p. A fourth machine which ey have with them, can be fitted up, if necessary, four hours, and they also have enough material ith them to erect six additional machines. The ropellers number 20. The aviators' intention is advance the interests of flying as a sport and they ill not indulge in racing. Neither will any passengers be carried.

After leaving Colombo, says the "Times of Ceylon" e aviators proceed to Calcutta, and will visit the rincipal towns in India. The brother of M. Verinck, who is also a well-known aviator, will fly Bombay. After India, the party proceed to ustralia, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Caledonia, nd back to Egypt.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 11.

The depression affecting the extreme north has ven a light snowfall in Kashmere and North-West rontier Province.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Kashmere, Wesrn Himalayas, and locally in the plains of Northest India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ummary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme orth and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. he air is damper than usual in the north Punjab, here day temperature is in defect. Night temerature is below normal at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to oderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Cawnore. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana —Skies are lightly to moderely clouded. The moisture in the air is either qual to or below the average. Day temperature in defect at Ajmer and Kotah; night temperais below normal at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—kies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is excess at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly uded. The moisture in the air is either equal or below the average. Night temperature is in ght defect in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at mbay and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temrature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are ar. The moisture in the air is either equal to or low the average. Night temperature is in excess Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—An area of relatively low prese is shown over Rajputana and north Gujarat. re has been an increase of cloud in Rajputana, west United Provinces, the east Punjab, Gujarat d Kathiawar, but a decrease in the western half the Punjab; the precipitation reported from the ins in the extreme north has, however, been innificant. Weather has been equally at Colombo ere seas are rough; conditions are probably ghtly unsettled in the extreme south of the Bay Bengal.

few dust and thunderstorms are possible in putana, the adjacent parts of the United Proces and of the Punjab, and in north Gujarat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 12th Dec. 1912.

7 Parades -"E" Co. will parade at Sir Richard ple's Statue to-day Thursday the 12th instant at p.m.

. All Recruits of the current season will parade Headquarters, Council Road, on Friday the 13th nt at 6.-0 p m.

. Camp of Instruction —It is notified for informahat the Annual Training Camp will be held from 8th February 1913

. Medals —Applications for Volunteer Long ce Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the instant.

0. Musketry.—The Corps team for the Rivett Competition will fire at Ghat Kopar on Sun-5th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus 0 a.m. The Range is available for practice on day 14th instant leaving Victoria Terminus -30 noon.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A proficiency class will commence early in ary 1913, those wishing to appear this season d submit their names to the Adjutant as early as ble.

1. V. R A. Matches Nos. 5 and 6 may be fired rrently with 2nd stage Viceroy's Competition.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

IMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 12th Dec., 1912.

1. Enrolments—The undernamed having been lled are taken on the strength of the Corps and d as under :—

1513 Gunner C F S Harvey to No 3 Subion No 1 Coy.

123 Sapper M Muldoon E E Company.

, Saturday 14th.—No 1 Company one 6 inch B L C F, and dials at Mahaluxmi, are placed at disposal C No 1 Company.

e Gun Layers of No 1 Company will parade at aluxmi, at 5 p.m., for Annual passing in Examina-

ress :—Khaki and Helmets.

o. 2 Company parade at 5-15 p.m., at R A ture Room, Colaba, for Fire Discipline and Miniature ge Practice.

05 Medals—Applications for the Volunteer Long vice Medal, must be submitted to the Adjutant's ce, by the 15th Dec 1912.

06. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be ted early in January, names should be submitted he Adjutant by 23th December, 1912.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR
HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 12th Dec., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in session of Remounts.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for ass Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday afteroon at 3 10 p. m. and Sunday morning at 7 5 a. m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is leasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," d "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with ames) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightal in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and benefial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London stablished over 35 years

THE TWO SERVICES.

The latter part of November is the period when the Admiralty commence to devote attention to the next financial year's shipbuilding programme, and, taking one consideration with another, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the Navy Estimates for 1913-14 will amount to nearly fifty millions sterling. It is certain that the Navy's next budget will have to bear increased burdens for the personnel of not less than half a million; the development of aviation, and the establishment of fuel depots will also involve heavy charges; the Rosyth scheme, if it is to be completed early in 1916, will make a big hole in a million pounds; and lastly, there is the shipbuilding programme to be provided for. In normal circumstances this would not represent a great increase, but the conditions which will necessarily govern the next armoured ship programme are quite abnormal.

In this connection it is opportune to recall that the First Lord of the Admiralty last July foreshadowed a five-ship programme for 1913-14, as the result of the "remarkable expansion of strength and efficiency" which the German Navy Law provided for. Not only so, but, as Mr. Churchill pointed out, naval developments elsewhere than in Germany have to be considered; and having in view the more or less ambitious shipbuilding programmes either in hand or projected by foreign Powers, nothing short of appreciably increased expenditure on new construction will enable us to have the "ample margin of strength instantly ready," which the First Lord says is one of the cardinal principles of naval policy. The stated intention to launch about next midsummer the battleships, which have just been laid down at Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards, will enable at least two of the armoured ships in next year's programme to be commenced earlier than is usual, which again means increased provision. The contributory causes to bigger Estimates for 1913-1914 are by no means exhausted, but sufficient has been said to justify the forecast that the high-water mark of naval expenditure has not been reached with Estimates which already exceed forty-four millions sterling.

No little interest is being expressed in the torpedo department of the Navy in the forthcoming trials of those destroyers now in the completing stage which form a part of the 1911 programme. It is anticipated that the speed of these vessels will far exceed the contract, which is for 31 1-2 knots. If this should prove to be the case, then the first line flotillas will be augmented by vessels equalling, or perhaps excelling, the famous swift-heeled Tartar class. The 1911 vessels are designed to displace 1,050 tons at full load, and are of the high freeboard forward model, which will enable them to face bad weather, while still affording adequate protection to the crew whose quarters are in the fore part of the ship. With this increase in the tonnage of destroyers we have now, apparently, reached the stage at which it is thought advisable to introduce a vessel which can be called a destroyer of destroyers. Such a ship will shortly be on the stocks at Pembroke Dockyard, as a vessel of comparatively small tonnage for a cruiser is to be laid down at that port and armoured from stem to stern post, the vitals being covered with armoured plates capable of resisting four-inch projectiles. Surface torpedo craft will have to undergo the same rapid process of evolution to meet the new conditions as battleships and cruisers are undergoing, and the destroyer's destroyer is a first indication of what this process will be like

The opinion is gaining strength that, in the event of the two Elswick-designed Turkish battleships building in this country being placed on the market, it would be short-sighted policy for the Admiralty—which by the way has a lien on all foreign warships under construction in the United Kingdom—to allow them to be acquired by a Power which might be unfriendly towards us. It is true that the experience of purchasing "ready-made" warships has not been productive of the best results, of which there is striking evidence in the relegating of the ex-Chilian Swiftsure and Triumph to a lower category in the nucleus crew scale than the much older Majestics, but this unfortunate investment should not preclude the Turkish battleships, in the event of their being offered for sale, from being assessed at their proper value as fighting units—they are practically models of the King George V. class—plus the normal effect which their acquisition by the British Admiralty would possess. Alternatively there is the prospect to be considered of these two fine ships being purchased by a foreign Power and being thrown into the balance of strength against the British fleet. The two and a quarter millions sterling which the Malay States have resolved to place at the disposal of the British Government for a gift Dreadnought would purchase one of the Turkish battleships—preferably the Reshed V., which has been in hand nearly a year at Messrs. Vickers' yard.

It has been decided that at next year's Bisley meeting, which will be held from July 14 to 26, the regulations for service rifle sights will be similar to those which obtained this year. An additional or substituted backsight must therefore be attached to the rifle solely by the removal and reinsertion of the method of attachment of the long range aperture backsight, while no part of the leaf backsight, as issued, may be removed from the rifle. For our part we are sorry that the Council could not see their way to abolish these extraneous sights which press as a hardship on a deserving class of competitor, but we are aware of the difficulties surrounding the question. The regulations were originally framed with the praiseworthy idea of assisting the Government to find a serviceable aperture sight, but in this respect they have been admittedly unsuccessful, and it is understood that Enfield has solved the problem by itself. However, in view of vested interests, it is probable that no change could have been made this year, and we cannot expect a return to service sights until the issue of the new rifle. It has been decided to abolish centrals, while instead of having separate competitions for the several classes, the number of prizes in each competition will be divided in proportion to the number of entries in each class. Match rifle shots should be pleased by the new rule under which "blow off" shots are abolished and replaced by practice shots.

The accounts of alleged atrocities on the part of Turk, Servian, or Bulgar should be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. During war time men's minds become heated with extraordinary passions. Those who can remember the Indian Mutiny can tell of ugly incidents there. More lately, our own troops were falsely accused of shooting Boer women, and of other actions so utterly contrary to their nature, that the mere record was absurd. Yet these accusations, with gruesome illustrations, were published in certain North European papers. Quite lately, again the grossest exaggerations of Italian action in Lybia were manufactured by Turkish sympathisers to meet the demand. War is not made with kid gloves on, and blood is not quite like lavender water. The best and bravest troops get out of hand at times, we may mention Badajos, Bazeilles, as instances of what we mean. But each successive campaign produces new crops of "atrocities" which, when reaped by the sickle of truth, produce very small results. It will probably be found that this campaign does not differ from those that have gone before it in this peculiarity.

There is plenty of fighting spirit remaing in the Ottoman soldier, and "conscription" has not been responsible for its diminution; his spirit and his physique kept him in the fighting line for three days without food and with little ammunition. Bad organisation has been responsible for bringing the Turks low—that, and what is equally the weak point in our Home Defence Army, insufficient training of all ranks. If conscription has failed in the case of the Turkish Army, how is it that it has "made" the armies of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, and Montenegro, raised these small nations from servitude to conquerors? Of the five warring nations the Allies alone were nations in arms; the Turks were a military caste, and although they admitted to their ranks the population they dominated, did not thereby, because they could not, make them a nation in arms; neither did they give them a national training. The Turks, as we are now only beginning to learn, fought splendidly at Lule Burgas, which we shall probably find was the only real battle of the campaign; but one of the reasons for their defeat was not that their front was largely occupied by Mustahfiz serving under compulsion, but because they were serving there without previous adequate training. The soldiers of the allied armies equally served under compulsion, but their statesmen had realised the greatness of the need, had taught the people, and these not only served willingly, but gladly submitted themselves to the necessary discipline and training which alone made their victories possible.

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The letters published here are typical of thousands which have been received from eminent people, whose testimony bears the hall-mark of *genuineness*.

They can genuinely recommend Sanatogen because they *know* that it is a genuine thing—that it has really invigorated their nerves, increased their strength, improved their appetite and digestion, and given them a new joy of living.

There is no doubt whatever that Sanatogen will benefit you, as it has benefited others, so start using it to-day. It is sold by all Chemists and Bazaars.

Full information about Sanatogen will be found in an interesting book entitled "The Art of Living," written by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the famous Medical Author. A copy will be sent to you, gratis and post free, if you write, mentioning this paper, to the manufacturers of Sanatogen, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

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"Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate attack of dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having found all drugs powerless against it."

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C & B POTTED MEATS.
15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.
Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.
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NEW FANCY PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

2067 Enamel, Platinum and Diamond Locket Rs. 120

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THE BEST EVER MADE.
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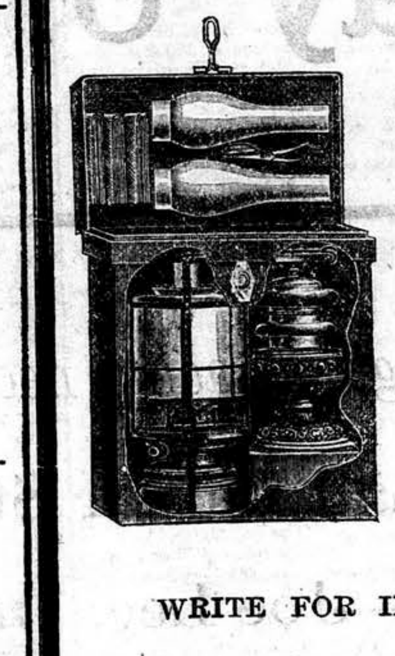

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The same lantern, packed up for camp use and travelling, in japanned iron travelling box with lock and handle, containing lantern, handsome table stand, spare chimney and wick lamp scissors, green folding paper shade and extra reservoir to contain ½ gallon of kerosine oil. Rs. 41.

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STORM AND PUNKAH PROOF LAMPS.

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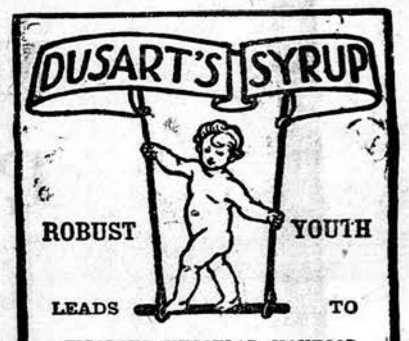

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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The *Statesman*, November 16th, says:—At the invitation of Mr. J. Lee, Proprietor and Secretary, the writer was permitted a press interview with the Sports Club yesterday afternoon. In its appendages and appurtenances, its billiard tables, bar, and so forth, it is well found and it is apparently a club with very catholic sympathies and has a membership of over 500. The prizes for the Xmas Billiard Tournament were shown to the writer and are two big and very solid silver cups.

The *Asian*, Calcutta, September 7, says:—It will have been noticed that in support of a challenge, which he issued. Mr. Joe Lee placed a lakh of rupees on deposit with a Calcutta Bank. His business integrity is beyond question, and punters doing business with him, may do so in the full assurance that they will receive their winnings in full.

The *Statesman*, Calcutta, 6th Jan., says:—Mr. Joe Lee is one of the biggest starting price and straight-out fielders in India.

Indian D. Telegraph, Lucknow, 21st Aug., says:—Absolute security is assured to all punters doing business with Mr. Joe Lee, the well-known Turf Accountant, of 8, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. His funds are unlimited and he accepts commissions to any amount.

The *Sporting Life* of London, England, 30th October, says:— * * * If Mr. Lee were not well-known to Sportsmen and Clubmen throughout the world as one of themselves, he would still be somebody as a mere Globe Trotter.

UNBIASSED
and
INDEPENDENT
OPINIONS OF
JOE LEE'S
integrity and bona-fides.

Daily Post, Bangalore, 20th Aug., says:—Prompt payment is assured to all punters doing business with Mr. Joe Lee, of 8, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. He executes commissions to any amount and his integrity is well known in sporting circles.

The *Bengalee*, Calcutta, 16th Aug., says:—We notice that Joe Lee, of 8, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, has deposited one lakh of rupees with his bankers in Calcutta in support of a challenge.

Rangoon Times, Burma, 29th February, 1912, says:—Mr. Joe Lee, the well-known Calcutta Turf Commission Agent, has opened a branch in Rangoon. The fact that he has been favoured with large commissions by Mr. Burjorjee and other prominent Rangoon sporting gentlemen, proves his *bona fides*.

Madras Times, Madras, 20th Aug., says:—The mere fact of Joe Lee having deposited one lakh of rupees with his bankers to meet the requirements of one particular venture only, speaks volumes for his cash resources.

Capital, Calcutta, 15th Feb., 1912:—The best thing to do is to encourage Commission Agents whose integrity is beyond question. To this class belongs Mr. Joe Lee.

Englishman, Calcutta, Sept. 2nd, 1912, says:—Mr. Joe Lee, the well-known Turf Accountant, has handled large sums and the lucky punters who deal with him have never had uneasy moments.

The *Indian Field*, Calcutta, 14th Dec., says:—The fact that he does extensive business with many of the prominent racing owners, both in Calcutta and Western India, should be sufficient guarantee of his *bona fides*.

Times of Ceylon, Aug., 23rd, 1912, says:—Mr. Joe Lee, of 8, Lall Bazaar Street, Calcutta, has a reputation for square dealing with clients.

The *English Mail*, Nov. 16th 1912, says:— . . . . . The Public can safely entrust their money to Mr. Joe Lee, who has been well known in India, particularly on the Bombay side, for many years.

The *Indian Planters Gazette*, 6th April, says:—Mr. Joe Lee, of the Sports Club, 8, Lall Bazaar Street, Calcutta, is, keeping up his reputation as India's premier Commission Agent. The Sports Club has become quite a feature in this city; it is most comfortably furnished and is up-to-date in all respects. The number of its members has increased very considerably and it is well partronized.

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Burdwan, Indian G. National Trials and Viceroy's Cup Doubles, Trebles, Quadruples, Mixed or Absolute Placings.

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"THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS," August 12th, says:—

The well-known Turf Accountant, Mr. JOE LEE, claims to be the most extensive layer of odds of anyone in India. To support this claim he has deposited Rs. 1,00,000 in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Should any layer of odds prove his claim to be incorrect he is entitled to claim the money.

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No knowledge of racing necessary. Send for full particulars to:

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Address Letters:—Joe Lee, Dept. No. 9, Box 386, CALCUTTA.

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